



“A GOOD HAND”

The above “Good Hand Collection” of 12 packets (6 Flowers, 6 Vegetables)

Sent Post Free for 5/-.

Mention “The Good Hand Collection.”

ESTABLISHED

94 YEARS

General Catalog

For 1921 and 1922

“The Store your
Grandad dealt at”

Seeds
Trees



Plants
Sundries

P. L. C. SHEPHERD & SON Ltd.

New Address: 734 GEORGE STREET, next Haymarket P.O.

PHONES: 1101 & 1703

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING

Terms of Business

BE SURE THAT YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS are written plainly on each order. Orders frequently lack one or the other, sometimes both. It is, of course, impossible to fill these orders till they are identified. The easiest way for you is to use our Order Sheets, filling in the blanks. Order Sheets can be sent on request. If any special directions for forwarding, please state them explicitly.

We deliver to any part of the Commonwealth, postage paid, at the prices quoted in this catalogue, all retail orders for **Garden Seeds in packets and ounces. But Peas and Beans, in packets, pints and quarts** (are postage extra).

Garden Seeds in larger quantities, Agricultural Seeds, Implements, and other bulky and heavy goods, are sent **at purchaser's expense**.

Owing to the trouble and expense involved collecting small accounts, we offer **special inducements for cash with order. For each 5/- remitted for packeted Seeds, extra packets** to value of 6d. may be selected. This offer **does not apply** to Collections, or to Seeds ordered by weight or measurement, and please specially note that your premium of 6d. extra for each 5/- remitted for packets **must be selected in packets only**.

Remittances should be made by Cheques, Money Orders, Postal Notes, and, for small amounts, Postage Stamps. It will be highly appreciated when customers enclose payments with

orders for small quantities, as it **saves postage and bookkeeper's time. Please include exchanges on Country and Interstate Cheques.**

Where cash sent exceeds the value of goods ordered, plus carriage (if any) **extra goods** will be added to equal **the surplus cash**. These will be chosen at our discretion, but if clients indicate any preference, their wishes will, of course, govern us.

Where cash sent does not equal value of goods ordered, plus carriage (if any), we will reduce the order to make it conform with the remittance sent.

If specially requested, any surplus will either be refunded or retained to go against future orders.

Most Seed being weighed net, Sacks, Bags and Boxes are charged for at cost, as is also packing on Fruit Trees and General Nursery Stock. Where Seed is weighed gross Bags are not charged for if full sacks be taken.

We have been very fortunate with shipments from abroad, and are well prepared for coming season, and can promise our usual Quality and Prompt Despatch.

In cases where we are unable to supply articles ordered, which we do not expect will occur often, we shall use our discretion in filling order. Customers can rely upon a fair deal.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Sometimes, though not often, our Seeds do not come up after sowing. This may be due to one or more of several reasons, such as covering too deeply or not deeply enough; too much or too little water; too cold weather or a baking sun, which forms a crust too hard for the tender shoots to penetrate. Sometimes insects destroy plants at the surface before they are seen by the gardener. We cannot personally direct the use of our goods after they leave our hands, neither can we fully control anywhere or at any time the operation of natural law as it affects seed. We believe that all Seeds, Bulbs and Roots sold by us are of the description and kind specified by us at the time of sale; but, owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being certain of this, we give no undertaking that such Seeds, Bulbs or Roots will correspond with the description under which they are sold, and we make all sales subject to this condition. We further give no warranty, express or implied, as to their growth description, quality or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms, they are at once to be returned to us.

 **FOR INDEX SEE INSIDE BACK COVER.**

Seed, Tree and Plant Merchants

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE HERE

This Blank Space for Office Stamp.

Please write enquiries, etc., on another sheet of paper. It saves us much trouble, and you get your goods quicker.

under. I enclose (Cheque, Postal Note,
Money Order) for £.....in payment.

(Mr., Mrs. or Miss)
Postal Address in full.....

192

(With post town and State)

VEGETABLE SEED ORDER

[illegible]

PLEASE WRITE FLOWER SEED ORDER AND REQUIREMENTS IN SUNDRIES ON OTHER SIDE.

*** PLEASE DO NOT OMIT NAME AND FULL ADDRESS**

WE GET MANY ORDERS DURING THE SEASON, WITHOUT NAME, SOME WITHOUT ADDRESS, SOME WITHOUT EITHER NAME OR ADDRESS.

PLEASE TEAR OFF HERE

FLOWER SEED ORDER

[illegible]

FRUIT TREE AND PLANT ORDER
ALSO ANY OTHER SUNDRY LINES

[illegible]

Parcel, Postage and Rail Rates

Postage on Small Parcels to any State : $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 1 oz. ; 3d. for 2 ozs. ; $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 3 ozs.

Postage on Larger Parcels if in N. S. WALES : Anything over 3 ozs. up to 1 lb., 6d. postage. 1 lb. up to 2 lbs. 9d.; and 3d. for each additional pound (or portion of a pound).

IF TO OTHER STATES the rates are: Up to 1 lb., 8d. ; and each additional pound or part of pound 6d. extra.

SPECIAL NOTE (about Postage and Rail).—Many Customers order a pound of seed and add the Postage or Rail Freight on to the amount they send for the goods, but fail to remember that a pound of seed weighs over the pound by the time the wrappings are on—hence if ordering 1 lb. of seed enclose the Postage for 2 lbs. and so on.

Passenger Train Rates in N. S. Wales are as under :

Not Exceeding miles	Stamped Parcels by Rail Rates (prepaid) not exceeding								Each additional 28 lbs. or part thereof
	3 lbs.	7 lbs.	14 lbs.	28 lbs.	42 lbs.	56 lbs.	84 lbs.	112 lbs.	
25	5d.	6d.	6d.	1/-	1/3	1/8	2/2	2/6	8d.
50	6d.	6d.	8d.	1/3	1/9	2/4	3/1	4/-	1/1
75	6d.	8d.	1/1	1/8	2/4	3/-	4/3	5/4	1/3
100	7d.	1/1	1/3	2/2	2/11	3/8	5/4	6/7	1/8
125	8d.	1/3	1/7	2/6	3/6	4/6	6/5	8/-	1/10
150	1/-	1/4	1/9	2/11	4/-	5/2	7/2	9/2	2/3
175	1/1	1/7	2/2	3/4	4/7	5/9	8/3	10/5	2/6
200	1/2	1/8	2/4	3/8	5/2	6/6	9/2	11/7	2/11
250	1/4	1/10	2/11	4/7	6/4	8/-	10/8	13/7	3/4
300	1/8	2/3	3/4	5/4	7/-	8/8	12/1	15/4	3/6
350	1/10	2/6	3/8	5/9	8/-	9/6	12/10	16/3	3/8
400	2/3	2/10	3/10	6/4	8/8	10/5	13/7	16/11	4/1
500	2/6	3/1	3/11	7/-	9/11	12/1	15/3	18/8	4/7
600	2/10	3/4	4/1	8/-	10/8	13/7	16/11	20/4	5/1

Passenger Train Rates to Queensland (prepaid) :

	3 lbs. and under	3 lbs. to 7 lbs.	14 lbs.	28 lbs.
To Toowoomba	2/-	3/6	5/-	7/-
Ipswich	2/-	3/6	5/-	7/-
Brisbane	2/-	3/6	5/-	7/-

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS

:: FOR ::

Flower Garden and Vegetable Garden

WITH due regard to the space at our disposal, we can only give here a compendium of directions; but coupled with the notes over each section of Vegetable Seeds, we are sure the Calendar will prove a welcome and useful guide to the amateur. The Calendar is prepared for the climate of the County of Cumberland, which is about the medium of the State; and it will be necessary, therefore, to regulate operations from a fortnight earlier for the warmer to a fortnight later for the colder districts than is here indicated.

TO ENSURE SUCCESS attend strictly to the following directions for Small Seeds sown in beds:—Finely prepare and well moisten soil, then sow the Seed and cover very lightly with its own depth of fine soil only, pat gently with the back of a spade, and (during the Summer months) shade with bushes or other material till the plants are well up.

Refer to Cultural Notes under Vegetable Headings in Seed List.

SOWING THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS (sow Large Seeds, as Beans and Peas, half to one inch deep).

JANUARY.

FLOWER GARDEN.—As this is usually a dry, trying month, water freely where necessary. The best plan is to open small drills or holes and fill them with water until the ground is thoroughly soaked; sprinkling over-head often does more harm than good. Continue to dig and store bulbs as they ripen. Attend to cleanliness; remove decayed flowers from Dahlias, Roses, etc.; attend carefully to tuberous-rooted plants, such as Begonias, Gloxinias, Lilliums, etc.; re-pot as required and supply with liquid manure. Fuchsias which have done flowering should be removed to a cool and shady position. Pelargoniums should be cut back (if not already done) and re-potted into smaller pots. Chrysanthemums should be regulated by thinning out, tying, etc. The too luxuriant growth of climbing plants and hedgerows should be clipped and made tidy. Should Roses or other plants be attacked with mildew, spray with Shepherd's Mildew Spray, or Bordeaux Powder. (See Insecticides.) Asters, Balsams, Phloxes, and such like plants will be greatly improved if watered freely with liquid manure (a little and often). First sowing of Anemones, Pansy, Ranunculus, Stocks, and Winter Flowering Sweet Peas may be made this month. Vermin should be well looked after, as they are very troublesome this month; if very dry, mulching may be resorted to with advantage. For seed beds use a proper watering can with fine rose. (See Garden Tools.)

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Keep the earth well broken between the rows, and perfectly free of weeds with the Dutch hoe or the "Planet Jr." Cultivator. Sow for succession Lettuce, Carrot, Celery, Mustard and Cress, Cucumber, Onion, French Beans, Peas, Radish, Sweet Corn, Spinach, Squash and Bush Marrow, Tomato, Turnip. Sow Cabbage and Cauliflower largely this month in beds shaded with ti-tree or calico. Shade and water Cucumbers. Manure should be used in a liquid state, a little at a time and often, during this and the hot months generally. If not already done, Herbs should be cut and dried in a cool dry place. A small bed of Early Rose Potatoes may be planted. (For Sprays, Tools, Fertilisers, etc., see Index.)

FEBRUARY.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Sow Anemones, Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Pansies and Primulas, Ranunculus, Stocks, Sweet Peas (Early Flowering). Use seed pans or shallow pots, with plenty of charcoal, or broken crocks. The soil should be very fine, and the seeds sown not more than their own depth under the surface. Water very carefully, and cover the pans or pots with glass, and shade till the seed is well up. Pansies will also succeed well sown in a carefully-prepared bed of light soil and shaded with bush till they make the third leaf, when the shading should be removed; Anemones, Ranunculus, Freesias, and all bulbs should be planted now; destroy insects, and use Jeyes' Horticultural Wash when thrip, red spider, or green fly make their appearance; continue operations similar to last month. All Seedlings should be shaded when transplanted. This is the latest period for planting pot Dahlias.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Plant Potatoes for winter use, sow Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts, Broccoli, Borecole and Swede for main crop; also for succession, Beet, Carrot, French Beans, Endive, Mustard and Cress, Onion, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Leek, and Turnip. Plant Eschalots, Garlic, Potato Onions, Tree Onions, etc. Cucumbers will require to be well attended to by affording shade and water; also pinch back shoots. (For Tools, Sprays, Fertilisers, Stakes, etc., see Index.)

MARCH.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Should the ground be moist and in good order, this is about the best month for planting out evergreen shrubs and hardy plants, because they get a good hold of the ground, and are better able to withstand a dry and trying Summer than plants planted late in Winter or in Spring. Plant Hyacinths, Ixias, Anemones, Ranunculus, and all bulbs, etc. Prick off into small pots or prepared beds, Anemones, Cinerarias, Primulas, Ranunculus, Calceolarias, Pansies, etc., sown last month. These will require careful

attention, and, if in pots, must be shaded and watered regularly, and re-potted into larger pots as required. Pansies can be grown better in a bed well manured than in pots, and, if necessary, can be potted with perfect safety even when in flower. As Gloxinias and other tubers go to rest, store them away in a sheltered place where no wet can get at them. They should have a slight sprinkle now and then, but not enough to thoroughly wet the soil. Hardy Annuals and Perennials may be sown this month; divide each packet and make two sowings, say a fortnight apart, and, if possible, select showery weather. Keep drains well clear; look well to lawns, walks, etc.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow Broad Beans, Brussels Sprouts, Broccoli, Borecole, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrot, Endive, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard and Cress, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Parsnip, Radish, Salsify, Savoy, Spinach and Swede Turnip. Plant out Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Leek and Herbs of all kinds. Potatoes should be dug as soon as ready, and graved for Winter and Spring use. Pumpkins should also be stored away for the same purpose in a dry, airy loft. Keep Dutch hoe and "Planet Jr." tools going. Destroy vermin, and see that drains are in good order. (For Tools, Sprays, Fertilisers, Stakes, etc., see Index.)

APRIL.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Continue to plant out all kinds of evergreen shrubs. Bulbs are still being planted this month. Sow for late blooming, Calceolarias, Primulas, Mimulus, Marguerites, Pansies, etc., as also freely of all hardy annuals and perennials. Prick out seedlings from previous sowings, which will require to be well looked after, as the slugs and other vermin are very troublesome as the Autumn sets in. Tobacco dust, salt and lime may be used effectively for this purpose. Coleus and similar tender plants require to be protected in a warm frame or covering of some kind. Fuchsias should be re-potted and slightly encouraged to make new growth.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—From the middle of this to the middle of next month is the best time to sow for main crop of Broad Beans, Peas, Cabbage, Savoy and Onion in warm districts; also sow for succession as recommended for last month. Black Spanish Radish may be sown for Winter use, also Californian Mammoth. Plant out Herbs of all kinds, Marjoram, Sage, Thyme, Parsley, Mint, etc. Look well after vermin; continue to dig and store Potatoes both for house and for seed. (For Tools, Sprays, Fertilisers, Stakes, etc., see Index.)

MAY.

FLOWER GARDEN.—This is a busy month in the Flower Garden; it is the best for planting nearly all kinds of hardy shrubs, including Roses, Abutilon, Sweet Verbena, Aucuba, Brugmansia, Buddleia, Box, Cestrum, Daphne, Duetzia, Diervillia, Erythrina, Escallonia, Habrothamnus, Hibiscus, Hydrangea, Justicia, Nerium, Philadelphus, Spiraea, Tecoma, Veronica, etc. Continue to shift into larger pots, Calceolarias, Cinerarias, etc. Look out for thrip, red spider, and other diseases on young plants, and at once destroy the vermin (spray with Jeyes' Horticultural Wash) or the young plants will never make good, robust specimens. Form new lawns and top-dress old ones; lay turf either for edgings or lawn; put in box or other edgings. Plant freely all kinds of shrubs, pot plants, etc. In the case of pot plants, discard every plant that appears to be pot-bound, as such rarely, if ever, make good, healthy specimens. Look well to underground and surface drains; carry out any proposed alterations; dig and manure borders; put walks, etc., in order; in fact, all heavy work should be proceeded with energetically.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow for main crop, Peas, Broad Beans and Onions in warm districts; also pretty freely, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard and Cress, Radish, Savoy, Spinach, Turnip and Herbs of all kinds. Earth up advancing crops. Keep down slugs and all kinds of vermin by a free use of tobacco dust, salt, lime, or such other dressing which is beneficial to the growing crops. Dig and manure all unoccupied ground ready for planting a little later on. Keep every part of the garden thoroughly clean; weeds and rubbish encourage and foster slugs and all kinds of vermin. (For Tools, Sprays, Fertilisers, Stakes, etc., see Index.)

JUNE.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Dig and store Dahlias, Lilies, Gladiolus, and all Bulbs and Tubers which may not have been lifted earlier. The conservatory, bush house, and in fact every department of the garden requires thorough investigation. All pot plants should be thoroughly examined, plants re-potted with extra drainage, digging and manuring continued, and the garden put in thorough good order. Plant all kinds of hardy shrubs and plants. Sow hardy annuals and perennials of every description. Continue to plant hedges and edgings; form new lawns and top-dress and renovate old ones. Divide and plant out herbaceous plants, such as Daisies, Primroses, Violets, etc. Attend to young Fuchsias and such like plants; when growing for exhibition, weak liquid manure should be supplied twice or three times a week; re-pot frequently in the regular sizes, and never allow the roots to form a mat around the inside of the pot. Roses should be pruned now. Keep down insects of all sorts.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow Broad Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrot, Lettuce, Mustard and Cress and other Salads, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip and Herbs of all kinds. Small seeds sown for stock should be placed in a warm, sheltered position. Plant out Cabbage, Cauliflower, etc., and earth up advancing crops. Stick Peas, plant Crowns of Horse Radish four inches below the surface. Finish manuring beds for use in the Spring. Bone-dust and other manures are always better dug in during Winter. Continue to use salt, tobacco dust, lime, etc., for the destruction of slugs and other vermin. (For Tools, Sprays, Fertilisers, Stakes, etc., see Index.)

JULY.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Continue to plant all kinds of evergreens and deciduous shrubs and plants. Artificial heat is a great assistance in bringing on seeds, and every garden should be provided with means for affording it. A common hot-bed of stable manure is very easily made by piling up a heap 4 to 5 feet thick, over which place a large box or frame with a glass sash; the chief care required is to well sweeten the bed before use—this will readily be discovered with a little attention. Finish pruning Roses, etc.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—For succession sow Broccoli, Carrot, Chicory, Parsnip and Sea Kale; also small sowings of other vegetables as recommended last month. Towards the latter end of the month, in warm, sheltered situations, a small planting, for early use, of Early Rose Potatoes may be put in. Plant Asparagus and Rhubarb; both require deeply-worked ground not less than 18 to 24 inches deep; plant Asparagus in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart, and 1 foot in the rows; dress beds already planted with about four inches of good made soil and about four inches of well-rotted manure and light soil over that again. Plant Rhubarb roots 2½ to 3 feet apart each way, and about three inches under the surface, good 1 and 2 year old seedling roots are the best. Towards the end of the month, in warm, sheltered localities, Cucumbers, Squashes, and Tomatoes may be sown under glass for after planting. Stick and earth up Peas and other crops requiring it. Attend strictly to cleanliness throughout. (For Tools, Sprays, Fertilisers, Stakes, etc., see Index.)

AUGUST.

FLOWER GARDEN.—General planting should be completed as soon as possible. With a good season, pot plants and evergreen shrubs may be planted out with perfect safety for two months; but early planting is always the safest, as early planted things get a good hold of the ground before Summer; and should it prove hot and dry, recently-planted stuff is sure to suffer far more than that planted early. Plant Gladioli, Lilies, Tuberous Begonias, Gloxinias, etc. Keep off insects, and supply freely with liquid manure. As the plants strengthen, continue pinching back shoots growing out of proportion; and for forming bushy specimens. Prick out annuals and small hardy border plants; keep Dutch hoe going.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow Asparagus in drills 10 to 12 inches apart and about one inch deep; soak in water 12 hours before sowing. Sow Beet in drills 1 inch deep and 18 inches to 2 feet apart, and thin out 4 to 6 inches apart. Sow Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, French Beans, Leek, Lettuce, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Sea Kale, Spinach, Squash, Tomato, Turnip, Marrow and Herbs of all kinds. Also toward the end of the month, in warm localities, Cucumber, Cape Gooseberry, Egg Plant, Sweet and Pop Corn, Melon, Chili and Pumpkin; towards the end of the month Cucumbers, etc., raised in pots, may be planted out, but should be well protected by placing branches of ti-tree or some such protection round the hills in which they are planted. Plant main crop of Potatoes of all kinds, Jerusalem Artichokes, also all kinds of Vegetables sown last month. Attend to weeding, and earth up all crops requiring it. Thin out Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, and all crops requiring it. Stick Peas and Runner Beans; these last should be supplied with sticks directly they show above ground, as it assists their growth very materially. Rhubarb beds should have a good dressing of stable manure. (For Tools, Sprays, Fertilisers, Stakes, etc., see Index.)

SEPTEMBER.

FLOWER GARDEN.—All the later bulbs and tubers, such as Begonia, Gloxinia, Caladium, Liliun, etc., if not already potted, should be done this month; all these bulbs like thorough drainage and rich light soil. Plant Dahlias, Gladioli, etc. All newly-planted shrubs should be carefully looked to, and if the ground be dry, give a copious watering by opening small drills or trenches or holes, in preference to watering overhead. Beds and borders may be planted with Alternanthera and other border plants. Vacancies in the borders should now be filled up, either by sowing half-hardy annuals, such as Balsam, Phlox, Portulaca, Cockscomb, Asters—Tasmanian should be sown now—or by planting Fuchsias, Geraniums, Phlox, Salvias, Bouvardias, Verbenas, etc., which will afford a good supply of flowers throughout the Summer. Pot plants require particular attention just now; insects must be kept off them, as they eat into the flower buds and unexpanded leaves, and quite destroy the plants for exhibition purposes. Spray with Arsenate of Lead powder. Continue to water (a little and often) with liquid manure, and top-dress pots, when re-

quired, with Shepherd's Bone Flour. Lawns, borders and walks should be kept in proper order.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Dress Asparagus beds with a sprinkling of salt, and finally make up the beds; also dress and manure Rhubarb beds, if not already done, with well-rotted stable manure. All the more tender vegetables may be sown freely this month, including French and Runner Beans, Beet, Cape Gooseberries, Celery, Okra, Sugar and Pop Corn, Cucumber, Melon (Rock and Water), Pepper or Chillies, Pumpkin, Squash, Tomato, Leek and Vegetable Marrow. All the hardier kinds may also be sown for succession. It is a good plan to sow from 5 to 7 seeds in each hill of Cucumber, Melon, etc., and when well up to pull all but three of the strongest; by this means good healthy plants are secured. Pinch out points of shoots as soon as sufficient fruit has set; attend well to cleanliness, and keep down slugs and other vermin with tobacco dust, lime, etc. (For Tools, Sprays, Fertilisers, Stakes, etc., see Index.)

OCTOBER.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Top-dress and supply with liquid manure such pot plants as are in a forward state; continue re-potting into larger pots such as require it, and attend particularly to watering, and any faulty drainage should at once be rectified. See that all faded flowers are removed, thus prolonging blooming period. Continue planting Dahlias, Gladiolus, etc., and fill up vacancies by pricking out, Annuals and such other plants as may be available. This is the best month for sowing Asters, Balsams, Portulacas, Zinnias and such like; Balsams require plenty of manure, and should be well sheltered from the wind. Should aphids appear on the rose bushes, syringe well with a solution of Jeyes' Horticultural Wash or Nicotene. Fumigation should be resorted to in the green-house and frames to keep down vermin. Stake and tie up Dahlias and all plants requiring support.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—This may be regarded generally as the best and safest month for sowing all the more tender vegetables, such as French and Runner Beans, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Rock and Water Melons, Pumpkins, etc. Stop the too rambling vines of the Cucumber and Melon tribe. Plant out Tomatoes, Cape Gooseberries against a fence if possible, as this will greatly facilitate the training of them. Sow and plant out for succession, as the case may be, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Beet, Leek, Lettuce, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Rhubarb, Turnip, etc. Plant Sweet Potatoes in rich, light soil, deeply worked in rows 6 feet apart, and 2 feet in the rows; keep the surface of the soil broken and soft. (For Tools, Sprays, Fertilisers, Stakes, etc., see Index.)

NOVEMBER.

FLOWER GARDEN.—The conservatory, bush-house and garden in every department should be brilliant with flowers and foliage, and very little should be left undone, either in the way of sowing, planting, or general work. Flowering plants in pots should be removed to a convenient place, and allowed to rest as soon as they have ceased flowering; all decayed and decaying flowers should be cleared away. Plant Dahlias and Gladiolus for succession. Should the weather prove dry, mulching with stable manure to a depth of three inches will be an advantage; also water freely in drills or holes, as before recommended. As the earlier bulbs die down, dig up and store away, and supply vacancies just created by planting out seedlings, Asters, Balsams, Portulacas, Cockscomb, Phlox, etc. Shade where required, and attend to climbing plants. Lawns should be regularly cut, and watered with a "Daisy" Lawn Sprinkler. To keep conservatories and other houses thoroughly sweet and healthy, they should be thoroughly cleaned and washed out at intervals, and occasional fumigation will be of advantage.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—As Cucumber, Melon, and such like vines progress, they should be pegged down, at regular intervals, to prevent the wind blowing them about; also stop shoots where necessary; sow moderately for succession, if weather permits, French Beans, and all the more tender vegetables. At this season, however, shade and shelter should be provided by sticking in a few bushes round the holes or along the drills. Continue to plant out Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, etc. Should Lettuce not succeed well by planting out, sow in finely prepared soil, in drills well shaded and watered, and thin out, leaving only the most robust plants; good heads can often be grown in this way when the ordinary system fails. Keep surface of soil well broken, thus retaining moisture much longer than when raked to an even surface. (For Tools, Sprays, Fertilisers, Stakes, etc., see Index.)

DECEMBER.

FLOWER GARDEN.—This is a comparatively idle month in the flower garden. Dahlias from pots may still be planted for late flowering, also any Gladiolus bulbs which may have been held over; these are two of the most useful plants in the garden, as by judicious management they may be made to adorn the garden for at least eight months in the year. Continue to dig and store bulbs as they ripen. Bedding plants will require to be regularly watered and otherwise attended to; trim hedges and hedgerows, mow and water lawns with the "Daisy" Lawn Sprinkler, and, as falling leaves will begin to be troublesome this month, it will be necessary to keep the rake constantly at work. Give plenty of air to the shady side of the conservatory, and afford effective shade; remove all flowering plants as they cease flowering, also foliage plants as they become shabby; it is better to see a house half empty than to retain it in unrepresentable plants.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sowing operations this month should be confined to such kinds only as may have been overlooked, or have failed in a previous sowing; and in such cases extra care should be taken to see that the ground is in good condition, and that shade is afforded, otherwise the young plants stand a good chance of being burnt off as they appear above the ground. Earth up all growing crops, and stick Beans and Peas as required. Plant out Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cape Gooseberry, Egg Plant and Tomatoes, and such others as may have been neglected the previous month. (For Tools, Sprays, Fertilisers, Stakes, etc., see Index.)

Grow your own Vegetables



They are Fresh and Crisp

Shepherd's Collections

OF

Tested Vegetable Seeds

Are made in the most liberal manner, care being taken to give a sufficient quantity of all the best varieties and most useful sorts required in a Kitchen Garden, sufficient for a year's supply. **WONDERFUL VALUE.** All Collections sent Post Free to any address when cash accompanies order. Only finest selected seeds used. Subject to slight alteration as customers wish.

Shepherd's No. 1 Collection of Vegetable Seeds. 12 packets for 3/-

CONTENTS : One packet each of Beet, Cauliflower, Cucumber, Carrot, Cabbage, Lettuce, Onion, Swede, Parsnip, Radish, Turnip, Tomato. Sent POST FREE for Cash with Order.

SHEPHERD'S No. 2 Collection of Vegetable Seeds

25 Small Packets for 6/-

	Pkts.
Peas for succession	2
Beans	2
Beet, Red	1
Cabbage, sorts	2
Carrot, James' Intermediate	1
Cauliflower	1
Celery, Superb White	1
Cress, Triple Curled	1
Cucumber	1
Lettuce, Drumhead	1
Melons, Water & Rock	2
Mustard	1
Onion, Brown Spanish	1
Parsley, Triple Curled	1
Pumpkin	1
Parship, Hollow Crown	1
Radish, Long Scarlet	1
Tomato, Red Smooth	1
Turnip and Swede	2
Vegetable Marrow	1

SHEPHERD'S No. 3 Collection of Vegetable Seeds

25 Large Packets for 10/6

	Pkts.
Peas for succession	2
Beans, Broad	1
Beans, French	2
Beet, Red	1
Cabbage, Sorts	2
Carrot, James' Intermediate	1
Cauliflower	1
Celery, Superb White	1
Cress, Curled	1
Cucumber	1
Lettuce, Drumhead	1
Melons, Water & Rock	2
Mustard	1
Onion, Brown Spanish	1
Pumpkin	1
Parsley, Triple Curled	1
Parship, Hollow Crown	1
Radish, Long Scarlet	1
Tomato, Red Smooth	1
Turnip, White	1
Vegetable Marrow	1

SHEPHERD'S No. 4 Collection of Vegetable Seeds

50 Large Packets for 21/-

	Pkts.
Peas, best, for succession	4
Beans, Broad	1
Beans, French	2
Beans, Butter	1
Beet, Red and Silver	2
Broccoli	1
Cabbage and Savoy	4
Carrot, Sorts	2
Cauliflower, Sorts	2
Celery, Superb White	1
Cress, Curled	1
Cucumber	2
Endive, Curled	1
Leek	1
Lettuce, Sorts	2
Melons, Water & Rock, Sorts	3
Mustard	1
Onion, Sorts	2
Pumpkin	2
Parsley, Triple Curled	1
Parship, Hollow Crown	1
Radish, Long Scarlet	2
Squash	2
Swede	1
Sage	1
Spinach	1
Thyme	1
Tomato, Sorts	2
Turnip, Sorts	2
Vegetable Marrow	1

NOTE.—All Vegetable Seeds when bought in separate packets are 6d. per packet, but by buying a collection, viz. : No. 1 or No. 2 you can evade paying that rate.



CLIMBING BEAN
(Epicure).



ASPARAGUS
(Conover's Colossal).



ARTICHOKES
(Globe Variety).

RE PRICES _____ 9

When this Catalogue is printed the prices are as marked opposite each line. We will endeavour to supply at these rates, but will necessarily be guided by rise or fall in markets when supplying goods.

Calendar of Operations,
see Pages 2 and 3

SEEDS MAILED POST PAID.—In considering our prices, please bear in mind that We pay postage, by the packet and ounce. Seeds in larger quantities always means purchaser pays the transportation charges.

NOTE ABOUT BROAD BEANS.—If to be posted alone add 6d. per pkt. for postage, or if ordering larger quantity see page 1 for rates per post and rail

ARTICHOKE.

The Globe variety is grown for its unopened flower heads, which are cooked like Asparagus. Sow in Autumn or Spring in a row where they are to remain, thin to a foot or eighteen inches apart, and transplant the following season into deeply trenched and well-manured ground.

Large Green Globe.—Globular heads, the best for general cultivation. 2/- per ounce.

Large Purple Globe.—Oval heads, much esteemed in France. 2/- per ounce.

ARTICHOKE ROOTS (JERUSALEM).

Purple and White.—Distinct from the Globe and propagated by and for its tubers, which are dug and used like Potatoes. Plant in rows 3 feet apart and 12 to 14 inches apart in the rows, and cultivate occasionally. Let tubers remain in ground until required. Obtainable from July until September. 4d. per lb., postage or carriage extra. Special quotes for quantity.

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal.—Of very large size, tender, and of good quality. Sow in Spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, and about an inch deep; soak the seed in water twelve hours. The second year transplant into well-drained beds, composed of sandy loam, stable manure, and coarse sea sand, in rows eighteen inches apart, and a foot apart in the rows, then cover with four inches of good made soil, and about four inches of manure and light soil in the Winter. Early in Spring dress with salt and fork in. No cutting should be made from the bed the first season after transplanting. The second year care should be used to only cut the vigorous shoots, and these sparingly to begin with. One ounce will produce about 200 plants; 2 lbs. per acre. 1/6 per ounce.

BEANS, BROAD.

This useful Vegetable should be sown in the Autumn in good strong soil; also in June, July, and August. Sow nine inches apart in the drills, and three to four feet between the rows. Cover the seeds to the depth of about two inches. As soon as the crops come into bloom, the top of each stem should be pinched off, to increase the advancement of the pods. A packet will sow a row of twenty feet.

Shepherd's Leviathan Long Pod.—Producing enormous pods, 13 to 15 inches long, an abundant bearer, and of excellent flavour. 1/- per lb.

Broad Windsor.—Large and productive. 1/- per lb.

Early Long Pod, or Johnston's Wonderful.—A good standard variety. 1/- per lb.

BEANS, CLIMBING OR RUNNING.

The soil for the tall French or Runners should be deep and highly manured. Sow in drills four feet apart, and six inches between the seeds. They may be sown near a fence or building, and trained on trellises; otherwise sticks five or six feet in length should be stuck in the rows, one to each plant, or plant 4 to 6 Beans around poles and thin out to 3 plants to a pole. Sow from September to December. A 6d. packet will sow thirty feet.

Shepherd's Stringless Runner.—Very prolific; pods measure nine inches in length, deeply creased or saddle-backed; stringless when gathered young. Quite distinct from Epicure.

Epicure.—Excellent flavour; pods flat, stringless; early and heavy bearer.

Kentucky Wonder.—A strong vigorous grower, and produces quantities of large pods, which grow in clusters and are of good quality, stringless when young.

Scarlet Runner.—Both ornamental and useful; heavy cropper in damp situation.

Snake, or Yard Long.—Produces narrow, stringless pods, about two to three feet long, an immense cropper.

NOTE ABOUT CLIMBING BEANS.—If to be posted alone add 6d. per pkt. for postage, or if ordering larger quantity see page 1 for rates per post and rail.

All above Vegetable Seeds, unless otherwise marked, 6d. per packet, POST FREE. For larger quantities write for Special Price List. For Cheap Collections of Vegetable Seeds see Page 4.

VEGETABLE SEEDS—(Continued).**MADAGASCAR BEANS (Black Seeded)**

(Dolichos lunatus).

A very strong evergreen climber, and produces prodigious quantities of large flat Beans of excellent quality; used like French Beans. 6d. per packet, post paid.

BEANS—DWARF, FRENCH or KIDNEY

Without doubt the French Bean is one of the leading garden vegetables, extensively cultivated almost everywhere. As a green vegetable for Summer use in our dry and trying climate, it cannot be surpassed. Sow as soon as frosts are over, in drills about two inches deep, and two or three inches apart, the drills two feet apart; earth up as required. Continue sowing for succession throughout the Summer; a packet will sow twenty feet.

Canadian Wonder.—Fine, long pods, the most productive Bean yet introduced: a general favourite. 1/- per lb. Write for special quote for larger quantities.

Pale Dun.—An excellent early variety.

Stringless Green Pod.—Extra early, quite stringless, very prolific, fine quality.

BUTTER BEANS

The pods are stringless and can be cooked whole; distinct flavour of a buttery taste. Packet will sow twenty feet.

Shepherd's Dwarf Kidney Wax.—Strong upright bush growth, 15 inches in height; very prolific. Pods straight, flat, 5 inches in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad. A rich golden yellow; brittle and entirely stringless; fine flavour. 1/- per lb.

Dwarf Black Wax.—Golden Yellow Pods, good main crop bean. 1/- per lb.

Dwarf Golden Wax.—Very early and prolific, large deep yellow pods. 1/- per lb..

Startler (Dwarf).—The best Butter Bean known; perfectly stringless, 6-inch pods. 1/6 per lb.

LIMA BEANS

Select land that is especially warm, rich and well supplied with vegetable fibre and humus. Sow when soil has become thoroughly warm, about November until January; the tall varieties in rows four feet, and the dwarf two feet apart, and Beans 6 inches apart; the tall require sticks about five feet high. In cooking the Beans they should be shelled.

Burpee's Bush or Dwarf.—Seeds of this variety same size as Tall Lima, and require no sticks.

King of the Garden (Tall).—Pods are large and well filled, and are produced in great abundance.

NEW GUINEA BUTTER BEANS.—Bigger than Cucumbers; climbers; some 3 feet long. 1/- per packet post free.

GUADA BEAN (from Solomon Islands).—3 feet long. 6d. and 1/- per packet, post free.

BEET

Beet should be sown in ground which had been well manured for a previous crop, as it will not thrive if new manure be used; strong soil with old manure is the best. Sow in Spring and Autumn in drills one inch deep and eighteen inches to two feet apart. Thin out according to the size of the root required. One ounce will sow a drill of 50 feet, 5 to 6 lbs. per acre.

Long Blood Red.—The best for general use; deep colour and excellent flavour. 9d. per oz.

Crimson Globe (Turnip Rooted).—The best for early crop. Recommended for shallow soils. 9d. per ounce.

Silver or Spinach Beet (Swiss Chard).—This is grown for the leaves; excellent dish, cooked like Spinach. 9d. per ounce.

SUGAR BEET—(See Root Crops).

BORECOLE or KALE

Will succeed best in rich soil, well worked, and is a useful Winter vegetable. Sow January for main crop, in seed bed same as cabbage; also in March and June for succession. Plant in rows two feet apart, and twelve to eighteen inches in the rows.

Dwarf Green Curled.—Close and compact, leaves beautifully curled. 1/- per ounce.

Tall Green Curled.—A large and useful hardy variety. 1/- per ounce.

Pe-Tsai (Chinese Cabbage).—Large loose leaves, used like Spinach Beet. 1/6 per ounce.

Thousand-Headed.—For cattle feeding and poultry. 1/- per $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.

BROCCOLI

Sow from January to July for succession, and plant out as soon as ready, choosing favourable weather. Treat the same as Cauliflower, which it greatly resembles, except that it is hardier and more suitable for the colder parts of the State. A packet will produce 250 plants.

Adams' Early White.—A fine variety white, heads large and compact. 2/- per ounce.

Knight's Protecting.—Self-protecting variety, with close white heads. 2/- per ounce.

Wilcove's Late White.—A well-known hardy and useful variety. 2/- per ounce.



See Novelty Pages centre of Catalogue for Shepherd's "Faultless Bush Bean"



BROCCOLI
(Similar to a Cauliflower)

NOTE ABOUT DWARF BEANS—If to be posted alone add 6d per pkt. for postage, or if ordering larger quantity see page 1 for rates per post and rail



BEETROOT (Long Blood Red).



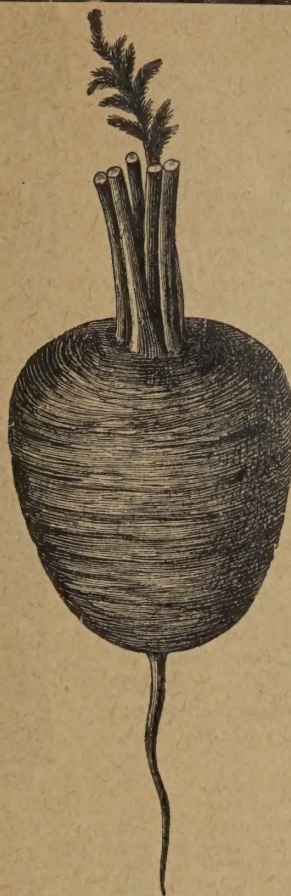
CABBAGE—Shepherd's Improved Mammoth Short Stem.



CABBAGE SAVOY (Drumhead).



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.



CARROT—Short Horn.



CABBAGE—Red Pickling.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Sow in February for main crop, March and April for succession, and afterwards plant into rows, two feet and eighteen inches between the plants. Brussels Sprouts are esteemed as the best of the Cabbage genus. 3d. and 6d. per packet; 1/6 per ounce.

CABBAGE

This universally esteemed vegetable should be grown in every kitchen garden. For main crops sow in January, February and March. Cabbage should not be planted in the same ground twice following. Sow in drills (very shallow) three inches apart, and plant out when from four to six inches high; early sorts in rows two feet apart, and eighteen inches in the rows; late sorts in rows three feet apart, and two feet in the rows. Employ good rich soil, deeply worked and well manured; keep soil between the rows thoroughly clean and well stirred, and hill up as required. A succession may be kept up throughout the year by sowing and planting as the weather permits. Sow in beds to transplant. 1/4 lb. for one acre.

Shepherd's Model.—A new early summer variety, and one which we desire to introduce to our readers, knowing the excellent traits which will make it invaluable to them. In the first place, the heads are round, very large and solid, weighing on an average 10 to 12 lbs., the leaves are light green, the outer ones small, admitting of its being planted close together in field or garden; it matures with such uniformity that the entire crop may be harvested at one time. 2/- per ounce.

Shepherd's Improved Mammoth Short Stem.—We have every confidence in recommending this splendid Cabbage to the public. It is peculiarly adapted to our hot and trying climate. It forms a large solid head of excellent quality, comes in early, to be proved one of the best market cabbages in cultivation. 2/- per ounce.

Succession.—One of the finest Cabbages in existence for all seasons of the year; perfect in every respect. 2/- per ounce.

Shepherd's Early Drumhead.—Large, well grown flat variety.

Burpee's All-head Early.—The earliest of all large Cabbage, and fully one-third larger than any other early Summer sort. 2/- per ounce.

St. John's Day Improved.—Large, produce magnificent, solid heads of fine colour. 1/6 per ounce.

CABBAGE—(Continued).

St. John's Day.—Early. A very early miniature Drumhead, delicate flavour, best for hot climates. 1/- per ounce.

Enfield or London Market.—Old favourite, largely grown by market gardeners. 1/- per ounce.

Large Drumhead.—Very hardy, and of immense size; useful for cattle feeding. 1/- per ounce.

Flat Dutch.—Early. Large flat heads, but a little coarse; least affected by aphids. 1/- per ounce.

Early York.—Small, heads quickly, and of good flavour. 1/- per ounce.

Large York (or Ox Heart).—A good useful kind. 1/- per ounce.

Sugarloaf.—A very distinct and excellent variety, turns in well. 1/- per ounce.

Red Dutch (or Pickling).—The best variety for pickling. 1/- per ounce.

CABBAGE SAVOY

This excellent curled Cabbage should be sown about February. Grown in the fall and allowed to be touched by frost, it is one of the most delicious of vegetables; also suitable for cold districts.

Drumhead.—The largest variety; a general favorite and good flavour. 1/6 per ounce.

Dwarf Green Curled.—Compact early sort, which hearts well. 1/6 per ounce.

CARROT

Sow in drills half an inch deep and twelve to fifteen inches apart; thin out according to size of root required. Deeply worked rich light soil, avoiding fresh manure; or, better still, sow after crops such as Cauliflower or Cabbage, for which the land has been well manured. For main crop sow in September. Though the seed may be sown any time throughout the year, weather being favourable, the Carrots will not be large, but suitable for soups, etc. Four lbs. per acre.

Improved Intermediate.—Produces roots of good size, excellent flavour, and rich colour. 4 ounces for 1/3.

Early Short Horn.—A favourite variety, much esteemed for table use, medium size, and tender. 4 ounces for 1/3.

Long Red Altringham.—Desirable sort for either garden or field culture, for deep soils. 4 ounces for 1/3.

White Belgian (selected).—Unequalled for horse feed; grows to a very large size. 4 ounces for 1/3.

VEGETABLE SEEDS—(Continued).**CAULIFLOWER.**

For main crops sow in December, January and February, in beds slightly shaded and not allowed to get dry, and plant out in rich, highly cultivated soil. Same rules for successfully growing Cabbage apply to this favourite vegetable as regards manures, etc. After planting takes place, water each plant daily, unless the weather be sufficiently moist; plant out three feet by two. To secure good heads the plants must be young and vigorous. As the flower heads appear, tie the leaves over them for protection.

Shepherd's Superb.—Very early, magnificent snow-white heads; excellent market variety. 5/- per ounce, post paid.

Early Eclipse.—A splendid early variety, large, white heads. 2/6 per ounce, post paid.

Early London.—A well-known hardy variety, fine white heads. 1/6 per ounce, post paid.

Veitch's Autumn Giant.—Late, distinct, and of great merit, heads very large. 1/6 per ounce, post paid.

Late Metropole.—Resists bad weather, large snowy heads. 1/6 per packet.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY.

The Cape Gooseberry is a most useful fruit, and easily grown. It makes a good dessert and first-class preserve. Sow in pan or sheltered situation in Spring when danger from frost is over, and plant out when three or four inches high, in good rich soil, three or four feet apart—against a warm fence or wall if possible, upon which the plant should be trained. 6d. per packet.

CELERY.

Sow in finely-prepared beds, slightly shaded, at any time after frosts have ceased—a late sowing in January may be made for succession. For final planting, dig the ground into trenches eighteen inches to two feet deep, banking up the soil on either side, a width of one foot being allowed for each row of plants. The trenches should be three or four feet apart; throw into the trench three to six inches of decomposed manure and three inches of soil, well mixing them; then cover with two inches of fine soil for planting. Select strong, healthy plants, six to nine inches high; remove them carefully, taking off all suckers, and plant eight to twelve inches apart, keeping them well supplied with water; earth up the plants as they advance in growth, holding the leaves together to prevent soil getting into the heart.

Superb White.—Large, Crisp and fine flavoured; largely grown by market gardeners. 1/6 per ounce.

Superb Red.—Fine Pink colour, with large, solid stems. 1/- per ounce.

White Plume.—First-class variety. The stalks, portions of the inner leaves and heart are white, which simplifies the blanching process. 1/6 per ounce.

CELERIAC (or Turnip Rooted Celery).—The roots are used either for salads or soups; planted the same as Celery. 1/- per ounce.

SOUP CELERY.—Largely used for flavouring soups, or made into tea as a remedy for rheumatism. 6d. per ounce; 4/- per lb.

CORN SALAD.

A small hardy salad, used as a substitute for Lettuce, also cooked and served like Spinach. 6d. per packet, post paid.

CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR.**(TABLE MAIZE.)**

Few are aware of the excellence of the Sugar Maize as a Vegetable. It will bear favourable comparison with Asparagus and Peas when boiled in a green state and eaten with white sauce or gravy. The cobs should be taken as soon as the grains are fully formed, and before they have begun to harden. Seed may be sown in September and four following months for succession, in drills three feet apart. Requires rich soil.

Stowell's Evergreen.—The ears are of large size, grains deep; exceptionally tender and sugary. 1/6 per lb.

Mammoth White Cory.—This new strain is fully as early as the original Cory, while the ears are of a larger size, with grains placed more compactly. 1/6 per lb.

CRESS.

Curled Cress may be sown throughout the year every two weeks. If Cress is meant to be used with Mustard, it should be sown a week before the latter. Sow thickly in rows six inches apart in a moist, shady situation, and cut when about two inches high.

Triple Curled.—Excellent for salads; may be cut two or three times. 6d. per ounce.

Water Cress.—Sow in a moist shady place.

CELERY
(White Plume).CORN
(For table use).

CAULIFLOWER (Late Metropole).

All these Vegetable Seeds, unless otherwise marked, 6d. per packet, Post Free. For larger quantities write for Special Price List. For Cheap Collections of Vegetable Seeds see Page 4.



CAULIFLOWER (Shepherd's Superb).



CAULIFLOWER (Early Eclipse).

CHOKO

Produces an edible fruit, similar to a Vegetable Marrow, in large numbers, on a strong-growing vine. Can usually be supplied from July until October. Price, 3d. each (add postage).

CHIVES

Perennial plants of the Onion type. They are grown for their small leaves, used for flavouring various dishes. They have a mild onion flavour. 6d. per packet, post paid.

CUCUMBER

Sow as soon as frosts are over in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, which should be highly manured to a depth of eighteen inches. Sow six to eight seeds in each hill half an inch deep, and when up, draw all but the three strongest plants; stop the shoots when growing too rank. To secure early Cucumbers, the plants should be raised in a frame or hot-bed in July and August; about a foot of light, rich soil should be placed over the hot-bed, which should consist of new stable manure. In Sydney and similar climates the plants may be put in the open borders in August or September, but in colder climates somewhat later; when planted out, protect at night with hand-glasses or boxes till all danger from frosts has passed. The apple-shaped is the most desirable for persons of weak digestion, it being quite unobjectionable. 2 pounds per acre.

Long Green.—A favourite market variety, excellent quality, firm and crisp. 1/3 per ounce.

Shepherd's Early Cluster.—A good table or pickling variety, prolific, short, and dark green. 1/3 per ounce.

Long Green Prickly.—Deep green colour, crisp and delicious, largely grown. 1/3 per ounce.

Short Green Prickly.—A hardy ridge variety, best for market or table. 1/3 per ounce.

African.—When fully ripe turns orange colour, inside resembles a passion fruit; eat with sugar.

Early White Spine.—Green skin, medium size, tender, and of excellent flavour. 1/3 per ounce.

Japanese Climbing.—Can be trained on trellis or fence; quality splendid. 1/3 per ounce.

Gherkin.—Very short, green, for pickling.

White Apple-shaped.—Delicious flavour and immense cropper, small, round; best of all for salad. 2/6 per ounce.

EGG PLANT

Sow in pan or warm border in August and September, or as soon as frosts are over, and when two or three inches high, plant out in good rich garden soil two and a half feet each way. Protect the young plants with boughs, and water occasionally until they are established; pinch the tops to induce strong growth. When the fruit is set, remove all but about one dozen on each plant. They are eaten raw or cooked in the same way as Tomatoes.

New York Improved.—Purple, grown largely in America.

ENDIVE

Sow when the weather is favourable, in February and March, and small sowings for succession until October. When the plants are about two inches high, transplant in rows two feet apart and one foot from plant to plant. Rich soil must be used to secure good quality. When the leaves attain a length of six to eight inches, tie into a bunch surrounding the hearts, to blanch them for salad, which must be done when quite dry, or they will rot; by some preferred to Lettuce.

Green Curled.—Most agreeable salad and useful for garnishing. 1/3 per ounce.

White Curled.—Leaves very finely cut and lacinated, giving the plant a rich mossy appearance. 1/3 per ounce.

GUADA BEAN or SOLOMON ISLAND GOURD

This vegetable, which combines the flavour of the Cucumber with the French Bean, is easily grown. Plant the seeds six feet apart and about one inch deep. Will climb on trellis or fence. Very ornamental. Sow in Spring when the ground is warm. 1/- per packet.

SWEET POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS

Every gardener should reserve space for the cultivation of Herbs for culinary or medicinal purposes. Most herbs do best in mellow and free soil, and care should be taken to properly harvest them. This should be done on a dry day, just before they come into full bloom; then dry quickly, and exclude from air. Sow in Spring and Autumn, in very shallow drills one foot apart, and when well up, thin out or transplant to a foot apart.

Anise. Caraway. Chervil. Moss Curled. Dandelion (English). Dill. Horehound. Lavender. Marjoram, Sweet. Opium Poppy. Pennyroyal. Rosemary. Rue. Sage. Sorrel (Large Leaved, French). Thyme. All 6d. per packet.

KOHL RABI, or TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

This is a delicious vegetable, and highly esteemed by those acquainted with it; but its merits are not sufficiently known or appreciated. It is greatly superior, as a table vegetable, to any kind of Turnip, but must be tested in good condition and while young and tender. The seed may be sown from January to May, in beds as for Cabbage, and transplanted in good soil. The bulb-like stems will be fit for using during the Winter and Spring, and should be taken when not more than three or four inches in diameter, or they will become coarse and stringy.

Large Green.—Flesh white and tender, delicious vegetable if cooked when young. 1/3 per ounce.

Large Purple.—Differing only in colour from the preceding. 1/3 per ounce.



All these Vegetable Seeds, unless otherwise marked, 6d. per packet, POST FREE. For larger quantities write for Special Price List. For Cheap Collections of Vegetable Seeds see Page 4.



LETTUCE (Iceberg).

LETTUCE

The Lettuce is a well-known and much-esteemed salad. With a permanent supply of water, light soil, and manure, it should appear on the table daily throughout the year if required. Make a small sowing each month for succession, in beds of finely-prepared rich light soil; thin out freely to prevent crowding, and when plants are about two inches high, transplant into rows about fifteen inches apart, and eight to ten inches in the rows; or, in the Summer months, sow in the permanent beds, and thin to this distance. Lettuce and all salad plants should be grown as rapidly as possible, hence the soil should be made as rich and friable as possible by liberal manuring and thorough preparation.

Shepherd's Perfection.—The best Lettuce for Home use, and a great favourite with market gardeners. Large crisp hearts, heads nearly as large as a small cabbage, and very firm, blanches perfectly white in the centre, fine flavour, splendid for Summer use. 1/3 per ounce, post paid.

Butter Cup.—Heads bright citron-yellow, solid, and finest flavour, fine both for Winter and Summer use. 9d. per ounce.

Drumhead or Malta.—Large white hearts, crisp and tender; good Summer variety. 9d. per ounce.

Neapolitan.—Leaves very curly, large and crisp; favourite market sort for Summer use. 1/3 per ounce.

All the Year Round.—Hardy, crisp, and compact growing, small heads. 9d. per oz.

Tennis Ball, or Tom Thumb.—Very dwarf and compact, small and firm hearting. 9d. per ounce.

Giant White Cos.—The best Cos, very large size, suitable for cold districts.

Iceberg.—An all the year round sort. 1/6 per ounce.

LEEK

There is no culinary vegetable of easier culture if the time of sowing and planting out be observed. Sow Spring, February and March, in the prepared beds, quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart; thin out, and when about six inches high, plant out in rows twelve to fifteen inches apart, and eight inches in the rows. Planting as deep as possible, not to cover the heart; earth up as they grow. Good rich soil is requisite. Large Leeks for exhibition may be grown in trenches prepared as for celery, and watered with liquid manure.

London Flag.—Hardy and good, largely grown for market. 1/6 per ounce.

Musselburgh.—Large and excellent sort; blanches beautifully. 1/6 per ounce.

MELON, ROCK

Sow in Spring, as soon as danger from frosts is passed. Prepare hills six feet apart, and three feet in diameter; mix some well-rotted manure to a depth of eighteen inches, cover with half inch of fine soil, and sow six or eight seeds in a hill. When up a few inches draw all except the three strongest plants. A rich light soil is the best. The crop may be forwarded by raising the seed in pots in a frame or hot-bed, and planting out when the third leaf appears, protecting for a time at night; if growing too rank, the points should be stopped. The fruit should be supported on bricks or pieces of board to keep it off the ground, otherwise it is apt to rot in wet weather. 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

Shepherd's Beauty.—Our latest introduction. The earliest of all yellow-fleshed Rock Melons, and of the most exquisite quality, having a rich cream-coloured skin with deep netting; very attractive, similar in appearance to Early Hackensack, weighing from 5 to 8 lbs. each. The flesh is very thick, and of a deep salmon colour, possessing the richest flavour of any melon known. A wonderful producer, a profitable market sort, and a remarkably fine shipper. 2/- per ounce, post paid.

Burrell Gem.—A netted oval shape, flesh reddish orange, very thick, fine grained and spicy, thin rind, ribbed. 1/3 per ounce.

Skillman's Netted.—Oval shape, flesh deep green, sweet and richly perfumed. 1/3 per ounce.

Large Yellow Cantaloupe.—Very large, netted, salmon coloured flesh, excellent flavour. 1/3 per ounce.

Montreal Market.—Green flesh, skin netted, the largest Rock Melon grown. 1/3 per ounce.

Hackensack.—Extra early. Deeply ribbed and flattened at both ends, green flesh of delicious flavour. 1/3 per ounce.

Emerald Gem.—Small, extra early, dark green skin, orange flesh. 1/3 per ounce.

Mixed.—All varieties of green and yellow flesh. 1/3 per ounce.

ROCK MELON
(Skillman's Netted).

LEEK (Musselberg).



LETTUCE (Shepherd's Perfection).



ROCK MELON (Shepherd's Beauty).

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ESCHALOT.



ONION (Selected Brown Spanish),



WATER MELON (Cuban Queen).

MELONS, WATER

Cultivation same as for Rock Melons. 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

Shepherd's Favourite.—Fruit round, deep green. Rind very thin, flesh bright red, and heart unusually large and heavy; ships well and sells well. 1/3 per ounce.

Tom Watson.—A large long melon, tough rind, flesh rich red, sweet and tender. It supplies the demand for a melon of superior quality that will also ship well. 1/3 per ounce.

Cuban Queen.—Crimson-fleshed, delicious flavour, the largest Melon grown, often weighs eighty pounds and upwards. 1/3 per ounce.

Kleckley's Sweet.—A splendid Melon for home use. Shape oblong, dark green skin, thin rind, flesh bright scarlet. 1/3 per ounce.

Ice Cream.—A general favourite, superb quality. 1/3 per ounce.

Sugar.—Light coloured flesh; good market sort. 1/3 per ounce.

Cole's Early.—The finest all-round Water Melon and the earliest variety in cultivation; the flesh bright red colour; medium size. 1/3 per ounce.

Mixed.—Containing all the above sorts. 1/3 per ounce.



TREE ONION.



PARSLEY (Erch's Triple Curled).

MELON, CASSABA

Cultivation same as Rock Melon. Something new in the melon line, distinct family, with a delicious flavour and appearance. Splendid keepers. Fruit is firm and heavy.

Honey Dew.—The sweetest of all. Sweet as honey; good keeper, most delicious. 1/- per packet.

Golden Beauty.—The fruits are nearly globular, bright yellow, with golden tint, wrinkled skin, six to eight inches in diameter. The flesh is white, very thick, meaty and juicy. 6d. per packet. 1/3 per ounce.

Winter Pineapple.—Same description as above, but with a dark green skin and a larger melon. 6d. per packet. 1/3 per ounce.

MELON, PRESERVING

Cultivation same as Rock Melon,

Shepherd's White Seeded.—A splendid Melon for preserves or jam. The seed is contained in a small cavity in centre of fruit, thus saving a lot of time in cutting up. 9d. per ounce.

Citron.—A splendid Preserving Melon, dark green marbled skin. 9d. per ounce.

Pie (green seeded).—An excellent Pie Melon; fruit light green. 9d. per ounce.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, hotbeds, or sometimes in the open air.

Write for leaflet on Culture, posted free.

French.—1/- per brick, post paid. **American,** 2/9, post paid.

MUSTARD

This useful salad should be grown the same as Cress. It may be sown at any season. If required to come in with Cress, it should be sown a week later. Cut when two inches high, and while still in the seed leaf. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Finest White or Yellow.—6d. per packet; 9d. per 1/4-lb.

OKRA

Any good garden soil will suit; it is cultivated for its green seed pods, which are used in soups and stews. The pods should be gathered when about an inch and a half long, and green and tender. Sow in Spring, in warm situation, in drills one inch deep and two feet apart; thin out to nine inches and hill up as required.

Long Green.—Long ribbed pods. 6d. per packet.

All above Vegetable Seeds, unless otherwise marked, 6d. per packet, POST FREE. For larger quantities write for Special Price List. For Cheap Collections of Vegetable Seeds see Page 4.



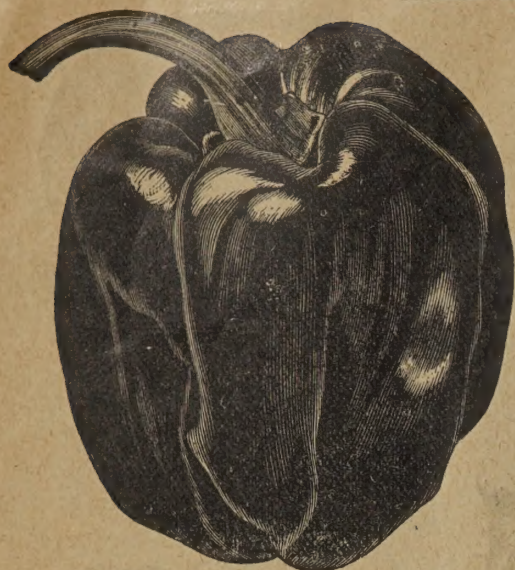
WATER MELON (Ice Cream).



WATER MELON (Shepherd's Favourite).



WATER (SUGAR) MELON.



PEPPER, CHILI (Large Bullnose).



PEPPER, CHILI (Long Red Cayenne)



PEPPER, CHILI (Monstrous).

ONION

Sow for main crop early in the Autumn, in drills half an inch deep and twelve inches apart; thin to five or six inches apart in the drills; the young plants thinned out may be pricked in four inches apart. The soil should be rich, deeply worked and well manured. A further sowing may take place in the Spring, and for salading sow throughout the Summer. The ground should be made firm with a roller or spade before and after sowing. 4 to 5 lbs. per acre.

Shepherd's Prizetaker.—The large size and handsome appearance of this Onion makes it equally desirable for home garden or for market, of a globe shape, from 12 to 18 inches in circumference, pale yellow skin and white flesh, which is very mild and of delicate flavour; a good keeper if thoroughly ripened. 1/3 per ounce, post paid.

Shepherd's Selected Brown Spanish.—The best market Onion grown; large and firm, is especially noted for its long-keeping qualities. 1/3 per ounce, post paid.

Brown Globe.—Globular shape, same qualities as preceding, only an earlier sort. 1/3 per ounce, post paid.

Shepherd's Hunter River Red.—A grand Onion, of large size and fine form; skin deep purplish-red; flesh purplish-white, fine grained; an immense cropper, an excellent keeper. 2/- per ounce, post paid.

Potato Onion Bulbs. Tree Onion Bulbs. Eschalot Bulbs. Garlic Bulbs. Prices vary with the market. Bulbs can be supplied during the Autumn and Early Winter. Postage is additional.

White Italian Tripoli Flat Mammoth.—Produces bulbs six to seven inches in diameter; very mild, silver skin. 2/- per ounce, post paid.

Silver Skin (White Queen).—Best pickling variety; very small. 1/3 per ounce, post paid.

PARSLEY

This useful plant may be sown either in the Spring or Autumn in finely-worked soil. Sow thickly and, afterwards thin to a few inches apart. As this seed takes a long time to germinate, the ground should not hastily be disturbed should the plants not at once make their appearance. The ground should be made firm after sowing the seed.

Extra Triple Curled.—Beautifully crimped and curled. The best for all purposes. 1/3 per ounce, post paid.

PARSNIP

is a nutritious and wholesome vegetable. Sow for main crop March, April, August and September (small sowings may be made at any time excepting December and January) in rows one and a half feet apart. The seed not being a good keeper, should be sown thickly, and half an inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed. The plants can afterwards be thinned out to six inches apart. Five to six pounds per acre.

Hollow Crowned.—Large, excellent flavour, the best sort for market or private gardens. Skin smooth and white, flesh tender, while roots are 18 to 20 inches long, and of the best quality. 9d. per ounce.

PEPPER CAPSICUM or CHILI

Sow in Spring, when danger from frost is over, in shallow drills and warm situation, or in pan under glass. When the plants are three inches high, plant them out in rows from 18 inches to three feet apart. Water and shade until the plants are well established. Though any garden soil will suit this crop, yet it cannot be too rich. Peppers are most largely used for seasoning dishes, salads and Chili sauce.

Long Red Cayenne.—Fruit three to four inches in length, very productive. The flesh is strong and pungent.

Long Yellow Cayenne.—Beautiful golden yellow, delicate flavour.

Monstrous, or Sweet Spanish.—Large and showy, red flesh, sweet and mild flavour.

Bird's Eye.—Pods very small and intensely pungent, useful for pickling.

PUMPKIN

Sow in Spring, when danger from frost is over, in prepared hills, about ten feet apart; place about half a dozen seeds in each hill, leaving three of the strongest plants. Well-rotted manure should be used freely in preparing the hills. For other varieties, see Squash. American Winter Squashes are practically the same as our Table Pumpkins, and are in many cases superior, being dry and finer flavoured. Three pounds per acre.

Shepherd's Shamrock.—A dry eating pumpkin, splendid flavour, good keeper and market sort; distinct shape, flesh thick and fine grained. 1/3 per ounce.

Crown.—A favourite variety, of medium size and fine quality. 1/- per ounce.

Ironbark.—Very dry and good flavour, small in size, but a splendid keeper. 1/- per ounce.

Gramma.—Large pear-shaped, useful for pies, and is also largely grown for cattle. 1/- per ounce.

Japanese Pie.—Salmon flesh, fine grained and dry; the best for pies. 1/- per ounce.

Turk's Cap.—A fine table variety and good keeper, flesh orange yellow. 1/- per ounce.

Shepherd's Mammoth Cattle.—Attains a large size; often 100 to 150 lbs. in weight; very thick, bright orange flesh, excellent quality.

Triamble.—Well-known dry eating. 1/3 per ounce.

All these Vegetable Seeds, unless otherwise marked, 6d. per packet, POST FREE. For larger quantities write for Special Price List. For Cheap Collections of Vegetable Seeds see Page 4.



PUMPKIN (Crown).



PEA (Yorkshire Hero).



PEA—English (or Witham) Wonder.

PEAS

Although Peas will produce a fair crop in almost any soil, it repays one to use well-rotted manure, and, if possible, choose a deep, loamy soil. For main crop sow from February to May, and from this every two or three weeks throughout the season for succession. Sow in drills one inch deep, and two to four feet apart, according to the height of the Pea. Thin the plants to two or three inches if too thick. When the plants are two or three inches high, they should be earthed up and staked; the dwarfier sorts, though sometimes grown without, will be benefited by a few sticks to keep them off the ground. One quart will sow about 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre.

Special Quotations for bushel lots on application.

Yorkshire Hero (Medium).— $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet (marrowfat), very productive, best for market or general use. 9d. per lb.

Maroubra.—First early sort, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, strong, good grower; hardy; bears medium-sized, well-filled pods; 6 to 7 peas in a pod; abundant bearer; no half-filled pods; 70 bushels of peas have been picked per acre. Sow in Autumn for early winter crop. 1/- per lb.

Pride of the Market.—2 feet; large pods, well filled and fine flavour. 1/- per lb.

Stratagem (Medium) Selected.—2 to 3 feet, large pods, heavy cropper, and splendid flavour. 1/- per lb.

American Wonder (Early).—1 foot, pods and peas are deep green, excellent for private gardens. 1/- per lb.

Veitch's Perfection (Medium).— $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, good wrinkled marrowfat of superior flavour. 1/- per lb.

Sugar, Dwarf and Tall Varieties.—Edible podded; it should be used in much the same way as a Wax Bean. The pods, when cooked, are very sweet and tender. 6d. per packet.

English (or Witham) Wonder.—One of the best Dwarfs. 6d. per packet.

The Daisy (Early).—Height 12 to 15 inches, and is practically covered with handsome pods five inches in length, of exquisite flavour. A good Summer variety. 1/- per lb.

Telephone (Medium).—5 feet, the largest podded Pea known; grand sort for exhibition. 1/- per lb.

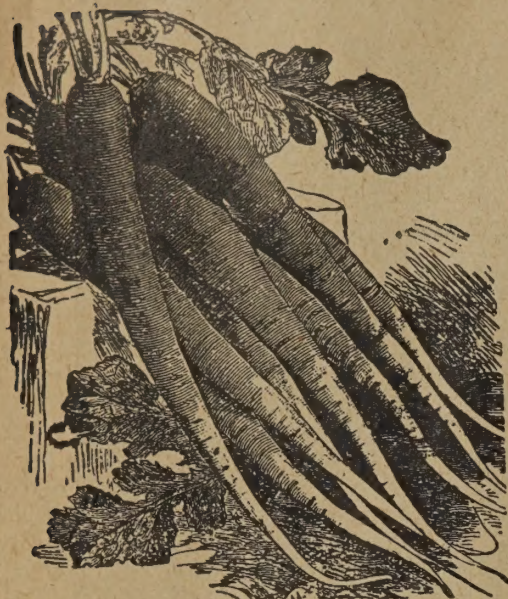
Senator.—Much liked Pea; mid-season. Great yielder. 1/- per lb.

Richard Seddon.—An extra early Dwarf (1 foot); something like English Wonder. Good flavour and abundant cropper. 1/- per lb.

Dwarf Defiance.—A fairly early variety (20 to 30 inches), dark green pods well filled; heavy bearer. 1/- per lb.

SPECIAL NOTE ABOUT PEAS

Peas are heavy so if you want them posted add postage.
See rates page 1.

VEGETABLE SEEDS—(Continued).**RADISH (Long Scarlet).**

About Prices

It is impossible to say a year ahead what prices will be. If they go up we will charge you more, if down then we will charge less.

RADISH

To grow this much-esteemed salad vegetable to perfection, the seed should be sown in a loose rich sandy loam; when the weather is dry, water abundantly to produce a rapid growth, to ensure nice tender crisp roots. If sown during the Summer, select a nice cool aspect, or protect with bushes. Sow in drills, half an inch deep, and nine inches apart in the drills. A good dressing of Nitrate of Soda will ensure tender and brittle roots. Sowing may take place at any time throughout the year, choosing showery weather. An ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, eight to ten lbs. per acre.

Long Scarlet.—Crisp and good flavoured; quick grower, best for market. 6d. per packet.

French Breakfast.—Oval shaped, red with white tips; grows very quickly, and is very mild and tender.

Californian White Giant, Chinese or Celestial.—Attains a size of three inches in diameter and six to eight inches long; sown about February, they can be drawn when required for use all through the Winter; flesh solid and pure white.

Round White, and Quick Red.—Well-known early round varieties. 6d. per packet.

Round Red, White Tipped.—Handsome and delicious. Colour, bright red, tipped with white; crisp and sweet.

Black Spanish.—For Autumn sowing and Winter use.

Mixed Turnip.—A mixture of all short, early varieties. 6d. per packet.

RHUBARB.

Sow early in Spring, in drills one inch deep, and fifteen inches apart. Thin out to about six inches. The following Spring prepare a bed richly manured, and transplant in rows two and a half to three feet apart, and the same distance in the rows. A bed so planted will last for years, if dug and manured early in Spring. Be careful not to allow the plants to run to seed; whenever seed stalks appear, cut them off. Rhubarb may be forced for Winter use.

Victoria Improved.—A very fine large sort, splendid flavour. 6d. per packet; 2/- per ounce.

Sydney Winter.—A fine red Rhubarb, flavour excellent, grown largely for the Sydney market. 6d. per packet; 2/- per oz.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

This old-fashioned, but delicate vegetable thrives well in our climate. Sow in hills or patches from two to three feet apart, in August. The roots are used like Carrots and Parsnips, and they can be cultivated in exactly the same manner—that is, in drills at similar distances, and similar soil. The clumps or hills mentioned are to provide for covering with boxes when the tops are to be blanched and used as Sea Kale or Asparagus. Salsify is often called the "Vegetable Oyster," as with certain cooking it resembles that mollusc in flavour. 6d. per packet.

**RADISH (Quick Red).****RHUBARB (Sydney Winter).**

All these Vegetable Seeds, unless otherwise marked, 6d. per packet, POST FREE. For larger quantities write for Special Price List. For Cheap Collections of Vegetable Seeds see Page 4.



SQUASH (Scallop, Bush, White and Yellow).



TURNIP (White Nepal).



SPINACH (Prickly or Winter).

SEA KALE

Sow early in Spring, also in March, in drills, one inch deep, and twelve to fifteen inches apart; thin out to six inches. The following spring transplant into a bed deeply trenched and richly manured, in rows two and a half feet apart and fifteen inches in the rows; remove all flower shoots as soon as they appear. Shortly after planting, a light dressing of salt will be of advantage. To bring this plant to perfection it is necessary to blanch the leaves. This is done by covering them with earthenware pots or anything that will keep them dark and cool. 6d. per packet.

SPINACH

Sow in drills half an inch deep and one foot apart, in rich light soil; thin out to six inches. The best months for sowing are February and March. A constant supply, however, may be had throughout the year with plenty of moisture and light shading. Sow every month for succession.

Round or Summer, Prickly or Winter.—Two favourite market garden varieties. 9d. per ounce.

New Zealand.—Will endure severe drought; very thick leaves. 9d. per ounce.

Silver or Spinach Beet.—Distinct from all others; the stem and the leaves only are used as Spinach. During the Summer it is an excellent substitute for Cabbage. 9d. per oz.

SQUASH

This delicious and wholesome vegetable should be grown in light rich soil. Sow in Spring, as danger from frost is over, till December, in prepared beds, about four feet apart each way; or running varieties, double that distance. The Custard sorts should be picked while the rind is quite tender, boiled whole, and well drained before placing on the table. The Winter Squashes can be used like Vegetable Marrows, but for storing they are equal to the best Pumpkins and superior in flavour, the orange coloured flesh being dry, sweet and thick. Average weight, 10 lbs. 3 to 4 lbs. per acre. 9d. per ounce, post paid.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Scallop Yellow Bush, Scallop White Bush.—These two are the earliest, and grown almost exclusively for first crop. Each 6d. per packet.

Delicata (running).—Fruit oblong, with orange yellow skin, striped dark green, cooks dry, and of rich flavour.

FOR SUMMER AND WINTER USE (RUNNING).

Boston Marrow.—Skin yellow, flesh deep orange, dry, and fine grained; also excellent for jam; oval shape, thin skin.

Hubbard.—Skin bluish-green, yellow flesh, dry and excellent flavour. It is esteemed by many to be as good baked as the sweet Potato.

Perfect Gem.—A strong grower, as many as 24 Squashes having been produced on a single vine; about six inches in diameter, of a creamy white, with thin smooth shell. The flesh cooked is dry and sweet; a splendid keeper.

Marble Head.—Resembles the Hubbard, but has grey skin; a good keeper, dry and very productive, and of the finest flavour.

Fordhook.—Fine grain, very sweet and productive, can be used at any time of their growth; skin very thin, good keeper.

TURNIP

A rich mellow soil suits best. Sow February to May for main crop, avoiding fresh manure in shallow drills about twelve to eighteen inches apart; thin out to six to nine inches in the drills (the greater distance being in each instance for Swedes). Small sowings may be made—weather being favourable—throughout the year for succession; but if dry weather sets in the Turnips will be small. 1 to 2 pounds per acre.

White Stone or Snowball.—A very hardy variety, of good flavour, 9d. per oz.

White Nepal.—Flat shaped, strap leaf; best for market. 9d. per ounce.

Red Top American Stone.—Much like the preceding, but with a pink top. 9d. per ounce.

Orange Jelly or Golden Ball.—Beautiful yellow flesh, rich and excellent. 9d. per ounce.

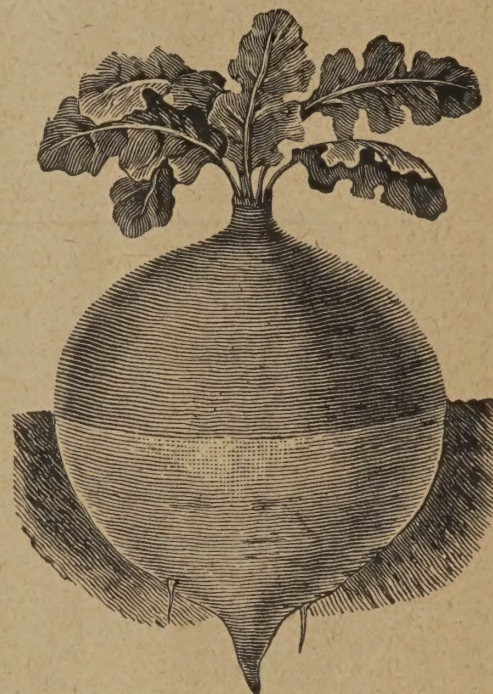
Early Six Weeks.—Pure white in colour, round, very early. 9d. per ounce.

Long White or Jersey Navet.—Fine flavour, suitable for hot climates. 9d. per ounce.

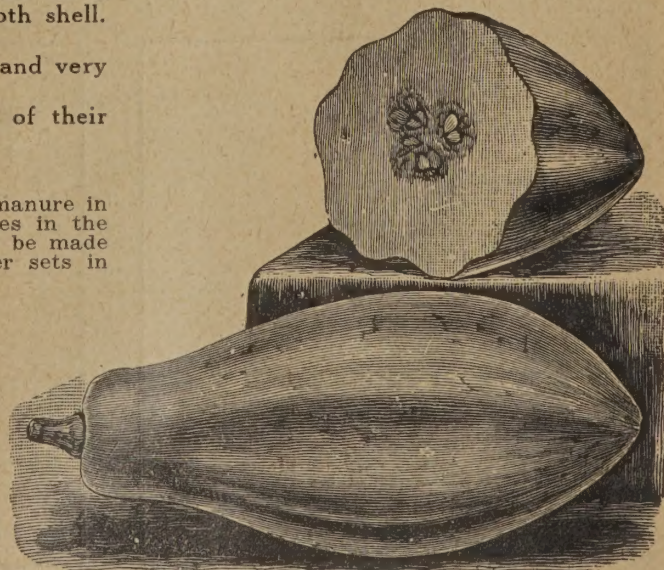
Laing's Garden Swede.—Purple top, medium size, for garden cultivation. 9d. per ounce.

Skirving's Purple-top Swede.—The finest stock of "Imperial" Swede ever offered for general purposes. 9d. per ounce.

Imperial Purple Top Swede.—A good table variety. 9d. per ounce.



TURNIP, SWEDE (Skirving's Purple Top).



SQUASH (Fordhook).

SEE ILLUSTRATIONS OPPOSITE PAGE 

We will supply any of those kind of Vegetables illustrated on pages 17 and 18 at **6d.** per pkt.
Post Free, or any 6 of them for **2s. 6d.** Post Free.

SILVER BEET.

Grown for leaves.



An excellent dish.

Cook like Spinach.

Sow in well-manured
ground, in
Spring and Autumn,
in drills.

BEET,

Egyptian Turnip-rooted.



The best
Round Beetroot.

Quick grower.

Will grow in
Summer,
and not be tough.

PUMPKIN,

Ironbark.



The well-known
keeper.

Nice dry flavour.

Sow after frost
is over.

ONION,

Brown Spanish.



The good old sort.

New ones cannot
knock it out.

It's large and firm.
Keeps well.

CARROT,

Scarlet Intermediate.



The decent-sized
Carrot
without a bone.

Rich colour
and splendid flavour.

ROCK MELON,

Shepherd's Beauty.



Yellow flesh, splendid
quality.

Rich color cream skin,
covered with net.

5 to 8 lbs. each,
and lots of them.

Good keeper.

LEEK,

Musselberg.



Very easily grown.

Sow in Spring and
Autumn,
in good, rich soil.

RADISH,

Long Scarlet.



Radishes come, and
Radishes go,
but the Long Scarlet
goes on for ever.

It's crisp.
It's well flavoured.
It grows quickly.

LETTUCE,

Shepherd's Perfection.



"Perfection" in name
and in reality.

Large.

Crisp.

White.

Splendid for Summer.

SEE ILLUSTRATIONS OPPOSITE PAGE 



Shepherd's Beauty Rock Melon



CARROT
Scarlet Intermediate



ONION
Brown Spanish



PUMPKIN
Ironbark



BEET
Egyptian, Turnip-rooted



SILVER BEET



LEEK
Musselburg



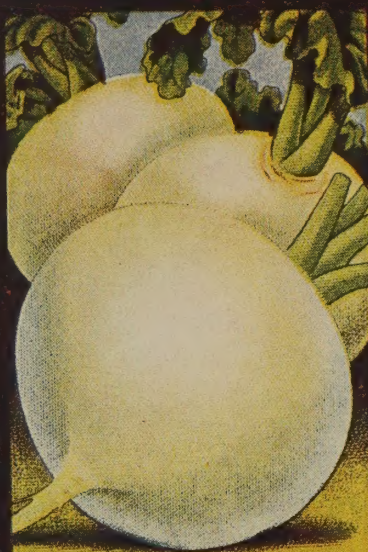
RADISH
Long Scarlet



LETTUCE
Shepherd's Perfection



WATER MELON,
SHEPHERD'S FAVOURITE



TURNIP
Early White Stone



Shepherd's Early Cluster Cucumber



CABBAGE
Shepherd's Mammoth Short Stem



TOMATO
Shepherd's First-of-All



SWEDE
Skirving's Purple Top



PARSNIP
Hollow Crown



VEGETABLE MARROW
Long White Bush



CAULIFLOWER
Autumn Giant



SEE ILLUSTRATIONS ON OPPOSITE PAGE

We will supply any of these Packets (as illustrated) at **6d.** per pkt., or any 6 of them for **2s. 6d.**, Post Free.

WATER MELON, **Shepherd's Favourite.**

— — —
And also our
Customers' Favourite.

Fairly round,
deep green.

Very thin rind.

Flesh bright red.

Carries well.

TURNIP, **Early White Stone.**

— — —
Every "Turnip-head"
knows this variety.

Very hardy, and
great flavour.

CUCUMBER, **Shepherd's Early Cluster.**

— — —
Good for table use,
Also
for Pickling.

Firm
and Crisp.

CABBAGE, **Shepherd's Mammoth,** **Short Stem.**

— — —
We stake our reputa-
tion on this.

Very suited to
hot climate.

Solid and Early.

TOMATO, **First of All.**

— — —
And there's no doubt
about it.

Early, good size,
smooth and well
flavoured.

Bright red.

SWEDE, **Skirving's Purple Top.**

— — —
A good, all-round
Swede.

Grows a decent size,

Yet all right
for table.

PARSNIP, **Hollow Crown.**

— — —
What!!

Never heard
of it?

VEGETABLE **MARROW,** **Long White Bush.**

— — —
These "Bush"
Marrows
take very little
room.

CAULIFLOWER, **Autumn Giant.**

— — —
We get the best
Cauliflower Seed
the world can offer us.

We do not mind
expense.



SEE ILLUSTRATIONS ON OPPOSITE PAGE

VEGETABLE SEEDS—(Continued)

All these Vegetable Seeds, unless otherwise marked, 6d. per packet, POST FREE. For larger quantities write for Special Price List. For Cheap Collections of Vegetable Seeds see Page 4.



TOMATO (First of All).



TOMATO (Ignotum).



TOMATO (Colossal).

TOMATO TREE

(Cyphomandra betacea)

This remarkable plant grows to a height of 15 ft.; evergreen, fine foliage, and bears most profusely clusters of egg-shaped fruit of an orange-red colour, during many months of the year; quite a distinct fruit of a Guava flavour. Sow in Spring or Summer, in warm situation under glass, and transplant when large enough to handle. 6d. per packet.

VEGETABLE MARROW

Cultivated and used in the same way as Squash and Pumpkin. Long White.—A favourite sort, delicate flavour, and very productive; trailing. 9d. per ounce.

Long Green (Bush).—very prolific, fruit handsome and superior flavour. 9d. per ounce.

Long-fruited (Bush).—Large fruit of excellent quality. 9d. per ounce.

TOMATO
(Small-fruited
King Humbert).

TOMATO

The soil should be well manured. Sow in Spring and Summer after frost, in very shallow drills, or for early crops in pots under cover. When plants are about four inches high, transplant to four feet apart. Tomatoes grown on trellis are clean, ripen more evenly, and are less liable to rot. A judicious stopping of shoots and thinning of fruit much improves their size and quality. Special prices per pound.

SHEPHERD'S COLOSSAL.—The Largest Tomato on Earth. The Wonder among Tomatoes. Almost Seedless, and Solid as Beef-steak. (In two colours, red or golden). The most perfect large variety. Its mammoth fruit is of a rich, glossy, deep pink, and perfectly smooth; of superior flavour, ripening thoroughly to the stem, free from core, and has very few seeds. Red, 6d. per packet; Golden, 6d. per packet.

Shepherd's First of All.—Very early, of a good size, smooth, and splendid flavour; excellent for market and home use; colour bright red, ripening right up to the stem; sets fruit very freely. We specially recommend First of All Tomato to our patrons. 3/6 oz.

Dwarf Giant.—Dwarf plant and giant fruit. It is a deep purplish-crimson colour, large and meaty, with very little core. 3/- per oz.

Earliana.—Early, bright red, smooth heavy bearer. 3/- per ounce.

Chalk's Early Jewel.—Fruit bright scarlet, extra early, large, very prolific. 3/6 per ounce.

Burwood Prize.—Early, very hardy, smooth, red, oval fruit, good flavour. 3/6 per ounce.

Ponderosa.—Rich crimson, smooth skin, firm flesh; best for exhibition. 4/- per ounce.

Large Red Smooth.—Superior quality, an abundant bearer. 1/9 oz.

Dwarf Champion.—Smooth red fruit, borne on self-supporting stems, more uniform than any other variety. 1/9 per ounce.

Globe.—Is an extra good all-round sort, of a distinct globe shape. It is early. The fruits are of large size, always smooth, of firm flesh, and few seeds; ripens evenly; colour, a fine glossy rose, tinged with purple, productive, and a good keeper. Its blight-proof qualities are remarkable. May be picked quite green, will carry to distant markets in excellent shape, and ripen up uniformly to meet quick and profitable sales. 3/- per ounce.

Stone.—Stone is always of good size, deep through from stem to blossom end and very firm. Skin is bright scarlet, perfectly smooth and strong, good keeper and yielder. Flesh is very solid and of finest flavour. Seed cells are small and few. Stone is now recognised by all as the greatest canning Tomato. 3/- per ounce.

Trophy, Selected.—Red, fruit smooth, solid, best for market and packing. 3/6 per ounce.

Mikado.—Fruit purplish red, very large, wrinkled. 1/9 per ounce.

Ignotum.—Large, smooth, and solid, deep red colour, handsome and uniform, invaluable market variety. 3/- per ounce.

Golden Trophy.—Large, yellow; well formed. 1/9 per ounce.

SMALL-FRUITED SORTS (for Preserves, Salads or Pickles).

King Humbert. Red Cherry. Yellow Plum. Scarlet Pear-shaped. All 1/9 per ounce; 6d. per packet.



Vegetable Plants



Cabbage Plants.—2/- per 100; add 9d. per 100 if to be posted. For Winter use we have the following ready from January until June:—Early York, London Market, St. John's Day, Sugarloaf, Savoy Winter Cabbage and Red Dutch Pickling, Shepherd's Short Stem, and Succession. The two last-named can be supplied from January until November, and are recommended for the Summer months.

Cape Gooseberry Plants.—1/- per dozen. During Spring and Summer months.

Cauliflower.—The following varieties are ready from January until June, 2/- per 100; post, 9d. extra:—Early London, Autumn Giant.

Celery.—2/- per 100; add 9d. for postage. Superb White.—Supplied from January until July.

Choko.—These can be supplied from July until October; the vine is a strong grower, requiring plenty of manure and water. The fruit is about the size of a small squash, and is cooked like the ordinary marrow, either boiled or baked. 3d. each, ~~12/-~~ ^{postage extra}

Chili Plants.—1/- per dozen; add 3d. for postage. During Summer months only.

Beet (Turnip-rooted and Silver) Plants.—2/- per 100; add 9d. for postage.

Brussels Sprouts Plants.—Can be supplied from January until May. 2/- per 100; add 9d. for postage.

Herbs (Always on Hand).—Marjoram, Mint, Parsley, Sage, Thyme. 6d. each; add 3d. for postage.

Lettuce Plants.—Varieties for Summer and Winter always on hand. 2/- per 100; add 9d. for postage.

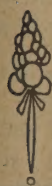
Onion Plants.—Brown, Spanish and White Italian Tripoli, from March until September. 2/- per 100; add 9d. for postage.

Sweet Potato Plants.—Plant from middle of September until January, in rows 3ft. apart each way, in well-manured ground; light soil is most suitable. As a rule, Sweet Potatoes are ready to dig after the first light frost; allow tubers to dry a few days in an airy shed before use. 1/- per dozen; add 3d. for postage. Cheaper by the hundred.

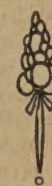
Tomato Plants.—8d. per dozen; 5/- per 100; add 9d. per dozen, and 9d. per 100 for postage. Among others, the following can be had from August until December:—

Shepherd's First of All.
Chaik's Early Jewel.
Trophy.
Ponderosa.

Large Red Smooth.
Dwarf Champion.
Golden Trophy.
Ignotum.



Vegetable Roots



Artichoke Tubers (Jerusalem).—Obtainable from July until September. Plant in the same manner as potatoes, in rows 30 inches apart, with the distance of 12 inches between the tubers; they require very little attention, tubers being dug as required. 3d. per lb. (postage extra); 12/- per cwt. ^{12/6}

Asparagus Roots (Governor's Colossal).—12/6 per 100 (carriage extra). From June until September. Plant into well-drained beds, composed of sandy loam, stable manure, and coarse sand, in rows eighteen inches apart, and a foot apart in the rows; then cover with four inches of good made soil, and about four inches of manure and light soil in Winter. Early in Spring dress with salt and fork in.

Horse-Radish.—Throughout the year. 4d. each; 3/6 per doz.

Rhubarb Roots.—From May until October. Prepare a bed richly manured, and transplant in rows two and a half feet to three feet apart, and the same distance in the rows. A bed so planted will last for years, if dug and manured early in the Spring. Be careful not to allow the plants to run to seed; whenever seed stalks appear, cut them off. Rhubarb may be forced for Winter use in same manner as Sea Kale.

Sydney Winter.—Well-known market variety. 6d. each; 5/- per doz. (carriage extra).

Topp's Crimson Winter.—A hardy variety, producing long crimson stalks in districts where the frosts are not too severe during the Winter months, when other varieties are at rest. 9d. each; 7/6 per doz. (carriage extra).

VEGETABLE BULBS

PRICES SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATION.

As these lines vary a lot in price, we only give an approximate rate.

Garlic.—Obtainable nearly all the year round. Usual price, ~~1/-~~ ^{12/-}

Potato Onions.—Obtainable from February till May. ~~6d.~~ ^{12/-}

Eschallots.—Obtainable from January till October. Usual price, ~~1/-~~ ^{12/-}

Tree Onions, Tops.—February till May. Usual price, ~~1/-~~ ^{12/-}

(Prices ~~per doz.~~ on application.)

Selected Seed Potatoes

We supply all the leading lines at lowest market rates. The season for planting varies according to climate; in warm positions where there is no danger from frost, the early crop may be planted in July, varying up to October in cold frosty districts, and a good planting for Winter crop may be put out during February. Any fairly good garden soil will answer, and well-decomposed manure or bonedust may be freely used. For summer planting, the potatoes should be planted whole, but in the early Spring tubers of fairly good size may be cut into two, three or four sets with good results. The cut sets should be prepared some hours, or a day before planting, to allow the cut surface to heal. When planted whole, about 7 cwt. to the acre will be found sufficient; but where cut, about 5 cwt. will plant an acre. The land should be deeply dug or ploughed, and the crop planted in rows two and a half to three feet apart, and the potatoes about one foot apart in the rows, and about four inches deep. When the plants are four to six inches above ground, they should be hilled up. We stock the following varieties:—Early Rose, Early Vermont, Brownell's Beauty, Up-to-date, Manhattan, Beauty of Hebron, and others. Prices on application.

Eucalyptus Seed

There are no hardwood trees that will grow as rapidly as the Eucalyptus. They will make ties in 15 to 16 years, and poles 40 to 50 feet in 15 to 16 years, and each year increases their value.

Eucalyptus Rostrata, or Red Gum, is one of the most valuable, and it grows under a variety of climatic conditions. It is one of the best all-round trees; it thrives at the coast, and in the dry, hot valleys of the interior. The usefulness of this timber is due to its durability, both underground and in water, as it is almost as hard as iron. It is used for all kinds of furniture, as it takes a beautiful polish. For telegraph poles, posts, piles and street curbing it has no equal.

DIRECTIONS FOR RAISING SEEDLING EUCALYPTUS

Sow seed in spring or summer in shallow boxes, in a light sandy soil with plenty of drainage at the bottom of each box. Cover the seed about half an inch, and flatten surface lightly with spade or a flat piece of board, so as to pack the soil firmly around the seed and assist the germination. Water soil well before and after sowing seed, protect from the hot sun, but allow plenty of air; water often, but sparingly, especially after seedlings appear, for if too much water is given at one time they will be liable to damp off. It is a good plan to have sand mixed with the seed, so that it will not be sown too thickly, and in patches. When the seedlings are two or three inches high, transfer to shallow boxes, placing about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart each way, or 4-inch pots, and when 6 to 8 inches high, transplant to where they are to remain, about 10 feet apart, and water well the first year. One pound of seed will produce from 15,000 to 30,000 trees.

Eucalyptus when grown close together make the very best of timber. They make rapid growth and produce long straight stems. The roots go straight down, and do not keep on the surface. In from 8 to 9 years, in favourable soil and climate, those young trees would be suitable for telegraph poles, and 15 to 16 years fit for milling purposes. All varieties put up in 6d. packets, unless otherwise priced. All post paid.

- E. amygdalina (Messmate Gum).—Belonging to this variety are the tallest trees in the world. In Gippsland, Australia, are trees over 400 feet in height. Making first-class timber for flooring boards, scantling, etc., and is well suited for avenue planting. Yields more essential oil than any other variety; height, 400 feet.
- E. bicolor (Black Box).—Timber of great strength and durability. Useful for piles and railroad ties; height, 150 feet.
- E. calophylla (the Red Gum of South-west Australia).—Of rapid growth, attaining a height of 150 feet. Timber tough, used for spokes, barrows, shafts, handles. Thrives in tropical and warm climates in fairly good soil.
- E. citriodora (Lemon-scented Gum).—A fine ornamental tree with lemon-scented foliage, supplying also a useful timber. Being a native of Queensland, it is more tender than most other kinds; height, 80 feet.
- E. corymbosa (Blood Wood).—Wood of dark red color, easily worked while fresh, but when dry becomes very hard. Useful for fence posts and railroad ties, being durable underground. The numerous gum veins render it of little use for saw purposes; height, 100 feet.
- E. corynocalyx (Sugar Gum).—Very ornamental, rapid growing, with dark green leaves. Highly valued in this vicinity. Timber very durable and used for railway ties or for any purpose where durability is required, as it lasts remarkably well underground. After studying this tree for years, we believe we have no variety yet introduced that will equal it in value as a timber tree. Its growth is remarkably straight and perfect, and it will withstand more drought than most other varieties; height, 100 feet.
- E. ficifolia (Scarlet-flowered Gum).—The most ornamental of the family. Flowers bright crimson, produced well above the foliage. One of the most effective trees in cultivation; height, 20 feet.
- E. globulus (Tasmanian Blue Gum).—Well known; one of the most useful of all, and a very rapid grower. Planted largely in warm countries on account of its malaria-destroying qualities. Remarkably good for fuel, being easily sawn and split; also being extensively planted for timber, having been used for piles in wharves on the Pacific Coast with very satisfactory results; height, 150 feet.
- E. Gunnii (Tasmanian Cider Tree).—Probably the hardest of the genus. Will stand a considerable amount of frost. Recommended for all elevated and exposed positions. Good for fuel; height, 80 feet.
- E. hemiphloia (Common Box).—Wood very hard, strong and durable. It thrives at and near the coast, on the foothills and in the dry, hot valleys of the interior. It furnishes a timber not easily split, and is used for wheelwrights' handles and various implements; also makes a first class fuel; height, 100 feet.
- E. longifolia (Woolly Butt).—A large tree, of great girth, growing well in any soil. Timber is durable, and makes excellent fuel. The leaves yield a volatile oil, and the profuse bloom furnishes nectar for bees; height, 200 feet.
- E. maculata (Spotted Gum).—Wood as strong as English oak, extensively employed in shipbuilding and wheelwrights' work; height, 100 feet.
- E. melliodora (Yellow Box).—Of spreading growth, with a comparatively stout stem, and makes good fuel. The young trees are largely used for telegraph poles, and the flowers are much sought by bees. One of the strongest and most durable timbers in the world; height, 120 feet.
- E. obliqua (Stringy Bark).—A quick grower at or near the coast and some distance inland, but does not thrive in the hot interior valleys. It produces the best wood for flooring, scantling, and shingles; also used in the manufacture of paper. Inferior as fuel, but makes the best charcoal for the forge; height, 300 feet.
- E. obtusifolia (Yellow Black Butt).—A rapid-growing variety, very good fuel. Also used for staves, coopers' and wheelwrights' work; height, 120 feet.
- E. paniculata (White Ironbark).—Wood hard and durable, excellent for railroad ties or for building fencing. It splits well, and is lasting underground; height, 100 feet.
- E. pilularis (Black Butt).—Of rapid growth. One of the best timber-yielding species, much used for flooring boards, railroad ties, and telegraph poles; height, 300 feet.
- E. piperita (Peppermint Gum).—Valuable for shingles, fence rails, etc. Yields a great quantity of oil, and is of remarkably quick growth; height, 300 feet.
- E. resinifera (Forest Mahogany).—A superior timber of large size, prized for its strength and durability. Suitable for tropical climates, likewise cool climates near the coast. Fine for interior house work; height, 100 feet.
- E. rostrata (Red Gum).—Well known and highly esteemed in this section. The timber is unsurpassed for durability, and is used for railroad ties, street pavements, shipbuilding, cabinet work, etc.; height, 200 feet.
- E. siderophloia (Dark or Broad-leaved Ironbark).—Wood very hard, light coloured and heavy, of great strength and durability, and is used for railroad ties, spokes, shingles, bridges, jetties, etc. It is stronger than hickory. Also used for fuel; height, 150 feet.
- E. viminalis (Manna Gum).—A hardy, rapid-growing variety, and well-suited for exposed situations. On rich soil it grows to a gigantic size. It is mostly planted for forest cover, wind-breaks, and for shingle and rough building material; also for fuel. The young bark and leaves yield the Australian Manna—a hard, opaque, sweet substance; height, 300 feet.



Acacia Seeds



HOW TO SOW ACACIA SEEDS.

Sow the seed of the Acacias in seed beds or shallow boxes, 4 to 6 inches deep, and any convenient size available. Holes must be bored in bottom of boxes to allow for drainage, and each hole to be covered separately with a broken piece of flower pot with smaller pieces or pebble, charcoal, or anything that will allow of good drainage. After preparing the ground, remove some soil from where the seed is to be sown, then, after sprinkling the seed in, cover with about one inch of soil, and flatten it down with the back of a spade or roller lightly, and pour boiling water all over the seed bed, and place some bags on top to keep in the heat. This is the best method for bringing the seed up quickly. Keep the ground damp until they germinate. This may be in two or three weeks. It may be important to know that most of the Acacia seeds will retain their germinating power for many years. When the little plants are about 3 or 4 inches high, they could be transplanted about 10 to 12 feet apart on a damp day, or placed into pots for planting when weather is favourable; and if no rain falls, water once a day for two weeks, or even longer, according to the weather. 6d. per packet. All post paid.

Acacia Baileyana (Cootamundra Wattle).—A noble ornamental tree, growing to a height of 30 feet, with gorgeous pale yellow flowers and silvery leaves, wood useful for tool handles.

Acacia Decurrens (Green Wattle).—Very rapid grower, yellow flowers, growing 25ft. high; the bark is largely used for tanning.

Acacia Elata.—A most rapid-growing tree, with pale yellow flowers. The tree attains a height of 60 feet; the wood is useful for rough furniture and cabinet work.

Acacia Podalyraefolia.—The beautiful Golden Wattle of Queensland.

Australian Native Flowering Tree and Shrub Seeds

The following list includes many of our most beautiful Native Flowers, upon as being perfectly fresh. The collections are made up in neat welcome and appropriate presents to friends in Europe, America, and Re SOWING.—Sorts marked with asterisk (*) may be sown in Those not marked should be sown in boxes similar to the Eucalyptus Collection of 12 varieties, 5/-, post free to any part of the world.

Name.	Common Name.	Colour of Flower.	Height in feet.
ACACIA Baileyana (Cootamundra wattle)	..	Yellow ..	20
Decurrens (Green or black wattle)	..	Yellow ..	25
Elata (cedar wattle)	..	Yellow ..	60
Podalyraefolia (Queensland silver wattle)	..	Yellow ..	20
Pycnantha	..	Golden ..	10
ACTINOTUS helianthi (Flannel flower)	..	White ..	3
BIGNONIA Australis (Tecoma Climber)	..	Creamy White	20
*BORONIA ledifolia (Ledum-leaved Boronia)	..	Rose ..	2
*Megastima (Scented Boronia)	..	Brown ..	4
*Pinnata (Feather-leaved Boronia)	..	Flesh ..	4
*Serrulata (Native Rose)	..	Deep Rose ..	2
*BOSSIAEA heterophylla (Sun bush)	..	Yellow ..	2
CERATOPETALUM gummiferum (Xmas bush)	..	Pink ..	20
*CLIANthus Dampieri (Sturt's desert pea), 1/- per packet	..	Scar. & Black	1
CORREA speciosa (Native fuchsia)	..	Red ..	3
*CROWEA saligna (Pink buttons)	..	Pink ..	3
CALLISTEMON lanceolatus (Bottle brush)	..	Red ..	8
Pinifolius (Bottle brush)	..	Red ..	8

the seeds of which we collect annually; they may therefore be relied packets ready for posting to any part of the world, and they form other countries, where our Australian Flowers are held in high esteem. boxes and treated in the same manner as Acacias (see directions). (see directions for sowing).

Single packets, 6d. each, except where otherwise priced.

Name.	Common Name.	Colour of Flower.	Height in feet.
CALYTHRIX Tetragona	..	Pink ..	4
CONISPERNUM Ericifolium	..	White ..	4
DILLWYNIA Ericifolia	..	Yellow ..	4
DIONELLA Caerula	..	Blue ..	2
EPACRIS longiflora (Native heath)	..	Red & White	4
ELEOCARPUS Cyaneus	..	Fringed White	20
*ERIOSTEMON salicifolium (Willow-leaved erio- stemon)	..	Pink ..	3
*GOMPHOLOBIUM grandiflorum (Golden pea bush)	..	Yellow ..	4
KENNEDYA Comptoniana (Climber)	..	Blue ..	6
LYSINEMA Pungens	..	White ..	3
PATERSONIA Sericea (Paterson's Violet)	..	Purple ..	1
RICINOCARPUS Pinifolius (Native Jasmine)	..	White ..	6
SMILOX Glycyphylla (True Sarsaparilla)	..	White ..	10
SPRENGELIA incarnata	..	Flesh ..	6
TELOPEA speciosissima (Waratah)	..	Crimson ..	10

Lawn Grass Seed

HINTS ON THE FORMATION OF LAWNS.

In the first place, see that the ground is well prepared. Dig or plow the ground to the depth of 8 inches. Afterwards harrow or rake carefully and remove all large stones. If the soil is shallow, procure a supply of fine mould and spread over the surface to a depth of 5 inches. Soil may be enriched by bone meal or well-rotted manure wherever necessary, then rake level, and roll the soil well to make a solid bottom. Scatter the seed evenly over the surface. Rake seed in and roll, water regularly and carefully, as the soil is liable to dry out in the heat of the day, and if it does while the seed is germinating, it will invariably perish. When the grass is three inches high it should be cut and rolled, and every week or so thereafter until the grass has become firm. Eradicate weeds whenever they appear, without disturbing the grass. Should bare spots appear, rake the surface and sow more seed. The roller should be used frequently during the season, and a dressing of lawn fertiliser once a year is necessary to the maintenance of a good lawn.

TO RENOVATE AN OLD LAWN.

When lawns are worn out from neglect or other causes, and where it is not convenient to renew them by spading up and re-seeding, they may be greatly improved by a thorough raking, early in Spring, with a short-toothed steel rake, so as to remove dead roots, leaves and other useless incumbrances, then scatter evenly over the surface a coating of fine, clean loam to the depth of a full inch. "OUR STERLING EVERGREEN MIXTURE" should then be sown, using about half the quantity of seed required for new lawns, again rake lightly and roll firmly. All lawns are much benefited by a scattering of seed every year.

QUANTITY REQUIRED.—To secure the best results, we recommend a liberal seeding, which will give a firm, close turf very quickly. If seeded lightly, grass is liable to grow turfy, and weed predominate,

requiring re-cleaning of the plot and re-sowing the following season. Our long experience enables us to offer a splendid mixture of the above, of all the choicest grasses adapted for pleasure grounds. 1 lb. for 400 sq. ft., 5 lbs. for 2,000 sq. ft., 10 lbs. for 4,000 sq. ft., 25 lbs. for 10,890 sq. ft. (¼ acre), 34 lbs. for 14,550 sq. ft. (1/3rd acre), 50 lbs. for 21,780 sq. ft. (½ acre), 100 lbs. for 43,560 sq. ft. (1 acre).

SPECIALLY PREPARED LAWN MIXTURE.

OUR STERLING EVERGREEN MIXTURE.—This mixture produces beautiful and permanent lawns. It is made from our own formula, with the object of producing turf which will stand rough usage. Price on application.

TO GRASS A TERRACE.

Take for each square rod a pound of lawn grass seed, and mix it with about six cubic feet of good dry garden loam. Place it in a tub, and add liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds water until the mixture has the consistency of mortar. Make the slopes even and smooth, water well, then apply a thin, even coat of the mixture.

BUFFALO GRASS (ROOTS ONLY).

(STENTAPHRUM AMERICANUM.)

This is one of the hardest grasses yet introduced, and flourishes in situations where few others will grow; it can hardly be misplaced. It grows in dry or moist situations, under the shade of trees, or in hot exposed positions. It will also adapt itself to a variety of soils, and forms a beautiful green sward which cannot be surpassed. Seeds are not obtainable, but we can supply the roots, ready for planting, one foot apart each way, at 2/- per 100; 15/- per 1000, postage or carriage extra. Large quantities at reduced rates.

Farm Root Crops

Prices on Application
You will find our prices right

It's worth a Stamp to write us!

SILVER BEET

Sow the seed in the Spring, when the ground is warm, and again in the Autumn, at the rate of 6 to 8 lbs. per acre, in drills 20 inches apart, and thin out to about 20 inches in the rows, and is generally ready for feeding in four months; very hardy and productive.

CARROT

Sow latter end of August or September, February and March, in rich loose soil, in rows fifteen inches apart; and when well up, thin out to five or six inches. Four to six pounds are sufficient to sow an acre. This will be found a very useful crop, and requires but little attention.

LARGE RED ALTRINGHAM.—A desirable sort for either garden or field culture.

WHITE BELGIAN.—Large white roots, often weighing four or five pounds each; cultivated for stock feeding only.

SWEDE

Thrives best in rich loamy soil. For main crop, sow February to March, weather being favourable. Where grass is scarce during winter, Swedes will be found first-class feed for sheep and cattle. The Swedes may be stored or grained the same as Potatoes, and kept fresh and good for a considerable time. Sow 2 to 3 lbs. per acre in drills. Post paid.

SKIRVING'S PURPLE TOP.—The finest stock of the "Imperial Swede" ever offered for general purposes.

CHAMPION PURPLE TOP.—Large uniform roots, very heavy cropping, Swede.

EMPEROR GREEN TOP.—Hardy and good keeper.

TURNIP

These are planted at times in preference to the Swede, owing to their earliness, and not being so strong in flavour. Sow during February and March, weather being favourable, at the rate of two or three pounds per acre in drills. Post paid.

PURPLE TOP ABERDEEN.—Very large and good quality, yellow fleshed.

GREEN TOP ABERDEEN.—Very solid and capital feeder.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—The largest of all white-fleshed varieties.

MANGEL

A very valuable fodder for dairy stock. They thrive in a rich loamy soil, yielding from 30 to 40 tons per acre, and may be stored for a considerable time. Every dairy farmer should cultivate the Mangel, as it adds considerably to the quantity of milk. The seed should be sown about two inches apart in drills, which should be two feet from row to row, and the plants afterwards thinned out to one foot apart. Sow in August, September or October; also February, in warmer districts; soak the seed in water 24 hours, then sow immediately. Four to five pounds are sufficient for an acre.

MONARCH.—The finest type of long Red Mangel; producing an immense weight per acre.

MAMMOTH LONG RED.—Large red roots, suitable for deep soils.

CHAMPION YELLOW GLOBE.—The best for shallow soils; roots heavy and well shaped.

Miscellaneous Field Crops

Prices subject to Fluctuation. Write us, and we will send Prices by return post.

BEAN, SOJA or SOY (SOJA HISPIDA)

The haulm is stiff, and they have numerous branches covered with heavy foliage, which makes fine fodder for stock; cut when in flower. The pods are produced in clusters of from 2 to 5, and contain each four smooth and white seeds, which can be used like green peas, or when dry as a Haricot Bean. Sow 7 lbs. per acre.

BUCKWHEAT

This is a very valuable crop, as it is used for milling, fodder, green manure and poultry, and also useful for bees. Sow from August to March; under favourable conditions it will yield a good crop. Sow two bushels to the acre; for green manure, four.

JAPANESE.—The straw of this is heavier, branches more, and does not need to be sown so thickly as other kinds. It is enormously prolific and ripens early.

CABBAGE

The following varieties are grown exclusively for cattle feeding. Our stocks are saved from selected plants and sure to give good results. Sow from February till May in beds of good soil, and transplant into rows about 15 inches apart each way, half a pound of seed being sufficient for an acre.

LARGE DRUMHEAD.—Large solid heads, a heavy yielder.

CHAMPION OX.—Productive kind, large spreading outside leaves.

COW PEA

(White, with Black Eye, Clay-coloured and Black).

The Great Soil Improver. Makes poor land rich—makes rich land more productive. A splendid Summer fodder plant. Should be sown late in Spring and during Summer it produces enormous crops of the most nutritious fodder, specially recommended for dairy stock. It is also largely used as green manure, and the seed of the white variety makes a splendid haricot. It thrives in any fairly good soil. Sow in drills 3 feet apart, and the seed 1 foot apart in the drills; 10 lbs. is sufficient to sow one acre (60 lbs. to bushel).

Miscellaneous Field Crops

... (Continued) ...

PRICES SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATION.

WRITE US AND WE WILL SEND PRICE BY RETURN POST

KALE, THOUSAND HEADED

A superior variety of Kale, often attaining the height of 4 feet, and yielding three cuttings in season. It is hardy in any average climate, and very useful for all classes of stock, more especially sheep. Sow in a bed of fairly good soil, and transplant into rows 2½ feet apart each way; season from March until August. One pound of seeds will produce sufficient plants to plant an acre.

CHOU MOELLIER

This plant belongs to the Kale family; a heavy cropper, vigorous grower, and stands any amount of cold.

LINSEED

For fibre sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre, but for linseed half a bushel of seed is sufficient. In warm districts, sow in June; in cold districts, sow in August; crop will be ready for harvesting from three to four months (bushel, 60 lbs.).

MUSTARD

There is always a limited demand for the seeds of this crop among the condiment manufacturers; also valuable for green manuring. Sow during the Autumn in rich loamy soil, in drills at the rate of 6 lbs. to the acre.

MELON, CATTLE

In dry climates, where grass is scarce, the Cattle Melon should prove a great help. Sow from September to end of December in sandy loam. One pound of seed to an acre.

PEAS, FIELD (Blue and Grey)

Sow from April until June in drills at the rate of 1½ bushels to the acre, or, if broadcasted, 2½ bushels will be required. The soil should be deeply worked. This is a useful crop, the straw and seeds being both valuable; a splendid crop for ploughing under as green manure, the grey being especially useful for feeding hogs. Prices on application (60 lbs. per bushel).

PEANUTS

(ARACHIS HYPOGEA).

These do well in warm districts, and a light soil, well broken up. Partly break the shell in half and drop in drills three feet apart, and twelve inches between the nuts and about three inches deep. Harvest when the vines turn yellow, and while most of the nuts still cling to the roots. After the crop is harvested, Pigs or Poultry turned on to the ground will soon clear up any nuts that may be left. Sow 40 lbs. per acre.

PUMPKIN

Sow in Spring, after frosts are over, in favourable weather. To secure a good crop, manure heavily. One pound of seed will sow an acre.

SHEPHERD'S MAMMOTH CATTLE.—Attains a large size.
GRAMMA.—Large, pear-shaped.

RAPE, ESSEX BROADLEAF

On average soils this plant grows to about 18 inches high. It forms a valuable change of food for sheep, and for this purpose is largely grown in New South Wales. It is exceedingly valuable as green manure, for which purpose a top-dressing should be given immediately after harvest, worked into the land with a scarifier, and the seed sown broadcast. It may be ploughed in as soon as large enough, or a flock of sheep may be fed on it for a few days previous to the ploughing. Six pounds required to sow an acre broadcast, four pounds drilled. Prices on application.

SALTBUSH (Tall and Dwarf)

It flourishes in dry, hot climates, and continues fresh and green for long after all other grasses are dried up. Stock prefer it to any other pasture. We would recommend every stockowner to cultivate a few acres of this useful plant. Nothing is better calculated to keep stock in good health and condition, and when they can get an occasional feed of Saltbush it will be unnecessary to go to the expense of providing Rock Salt, which is often difficult to procure. If carefully sown in drills, 2 lbs. will be sufficient for an acre.

SHEEP'S BURNET

A very valuable and nutritious fodder plant. It will thrive on poor soils, and resists drought well on account of its sending a long tap-root into the earth, and furnishes a good change of food for sheep or milch cows. Sow March to August; 15 lbs. to 20 lbs. to the acre.

SUNFLOWER

(Large Grey and Black Seeded).

The best egg-producing food known for poultry; can be raised cheaper than corn. A well-known plant, thriving almost everywhere, the seeds of which are excellent food for poultry. Sow in September, 3 lbs. per acre.

TAGOSASTE

(CYTISUS PROLIFEROUS).

This plant is sometimes called "tree lucerne," but it is entirely distinct from the "Medicago" or Lucerne family. It is a hard-wooded tree shrub, 16 to 18 feet high; the flowers are useful for bees, makes a good hedge or shade for poultry yards. Valuable in hot, dry districts, as it roots freely, and is a hardy perennial plant. Sow in Autumn and Spring, and thin out the plants to 10 or 13 feet apart.

TABES OR VETCHES

Usually sown in conjunction with Barley, and yielding together an enormous amount of forage, which may be made into hay. March and April are the best months to sow. If sown alone, one bushel to the acre; if with Barley, half-bushel of Tares to one bushel of Barley (bushel, 60 lbs.).

TEOSINTE REANA

Will only do well in hot climates. It grows to a height of ten or twelve feet, yielding an abundance of forage, resembling Maize in appearance, but sends up a number of shoots. Sow 7 lbs. to the acre.

TOBACCO

Thrives best in rich, deep sandy loam. The seeds being very small, great care should be exercised in sowing. Sow July or August, in finely-prepared beds, and transplant in Spring, 2½ to 3 feet apart. One ounce of seed is sufficient to raise enough plants for one acre. 3d. and 6d. per packet.

WHITE STEMMED ORONOKA
WHITE BURLEY
YELLOW PRYOR

HAVANA
VIRGINIAN or JAMES' RIVER
KENTUCKY.

MAIZE

All Selected Samples.

Owing to the fluctuations of the market rates, we have withheld the prices of following lines, but shall be happy to forward samples and prices on application. Our stocks are selected from the best Maize-growing districts, and usually comprise—

EARLY LEAMING
GOLDEN KING
HORSETOOTH

NINETY-DAY
RED HOGAN
HICKORY KING

and others (bushel 56 lbs.)

CULTURE.—A rich chocolate soil, not too sandy, is best for a Maize crop. Plough deeply, roll and pass light harrow over it before planting. Sow 16 lbs. for seed crop, in drills 3 feet to 4 feet 6 inches apart. For a green crop, sow broadcast—say a bushel per acre, or a quarter-bushel in drills. Ninety-Day is best for that purpose. Keep land well scarified between the rows during dry weather. Sow end of September to December.



Sudan Grass

A Forage Crop of
Immense Value . .



The dry region has no other satisfactory hay crop, and Sudan Grass will be of great value there, as it has all the good qualities of Johnson Grass, but does not have the creeping root-stalks which are so objectionable that it becomes a dangerous pest.

SUDAN GRASS is strictly an annual and dies each year like Millet. This makes it fit into any system of rotation.

SUDAN GRASS grows from 5 to 9 feet tall. The stems are very small, rarely thicker than a lead pencil.

The plant stools freely when given plenty of room, and often produces 100 stems from one crown. The tendency to stool is greater after the first cutting, and the hay is finer from the second cutting.

SUDAN GRASS is not very particular as to soil, but does best on rich loam fairly well drained.

In sowing Sudan Grass, a firm seed bed is best, and should be made quite fine. Seed should not be sown until the soil is well warmed up. The best tool for seeding is the common grain drill, and seed should be covered from half-inch to one inch. When drilled in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, 4 to 6 pounds are required. When sown broadcast, about 12 pounds per acre should be used.

SUDAN GRASS grows strictly erect and stiff enough to be valuable to sow with Cow Peas and Tares as a support.

SUDAN GRASS cures readily, and can be cut in the morning and raked in the afternoon. The blades are retained well, and if properly handled, make a bright, leafy hay of best quality; is possible to have from 2 to 3 cuttings. From seeding to cutting 75 to 80 days are required. The second cutting comes on in about 45 days. The yields vary from 1 to 8 tons cured hay per acre.

Read What is Said about Sudan:

DOING WELL AT NARROMINE (N.S.W.).

Some very fine paddocks of Sudan Grass are now to be seen in many of the wheat-growing districts. Probably one of the most extensive is that of Mr. Thomas Bragg, of Mungeribar, near Narromine (N.S.W.), consisting of considerably over 100 acres. Mr. Bragg has already obtained one good cut from portion of the paddock, and the second growth is now a picture of luxuriance.

There are two outstanding facts to be noted this season in connection with the growth of this grass. The first is that the early or October sowings are producing much heavier yields than later plantings. During November and December there is often a rapid growth of stink-weed (*Chenopodium cristatum*), and stink-grass (*Eragrostis major*), which will smother summer crops (including Sudan Grass) unless they are well established. By sowing in October the growth is well established before the weeds obtain a hold.

It is, however, noticeable that by sowing in October, Sudan Grass reaches maturity late in December or January, when wheat-farmers are busy with their harvesting. This means that, as a hay crop, the first cut of Sudan is inconvenient to handle, and it would be far preferable for such farmers to pasture the first growth, and if they so desire, to cut the subsequent growths for hay, when they are not too busy with their wheat. It has been found, however, that Sudan Grass produces excellent results if grazed right through the season. Given favourable weather conditions, it will produce good feed right up to June, and should go a long way towards increasing the sheep-carrying capacity of our wheat land.

COMING INTO FAVOUR IN THE WEST.—Right throughout the Central-western Districts of New South Wales, Sudan Grass is being planted, and many farmers who have not already tried it are planting areas with this new fodder. The excellent returns it gave last year, despite the drought, have directed wide attention to its value as green feed, hay and chaff. There is little doubt (says a representative of a Sydney daily) that it will quite supplant sorghum as a summer fodder crop, for the reason that it will better stand the vicissitudes of the season, and will also give a greater bulk of more palatable fodder. A great many wheat-growers have areas of from 20 acres upward under Sudan. At Advale, Coradgery, Mr. Taylor has 100 acres just coming on nicely.

SUDAN GRASS HAY.

WAGGA.—A remarkable crop of Sudan Grass is at present being harvested at Wagga by Mr. J. J. Scott, and is attracting considerable attention from dairymen and farmers, whose experience of this fodder crop is very limited. Mr. Scott ploughed fifty acres of rather stiff river flat land last spring, and sowed it with Sudan—the seed having been obtained from Leeton. Ten days ago a start was made to cut the crop for hay, but the greatest difficulty was experienced in handling the huge sheaves. The crop stood well over eight feet high, and it was almost impossible to get a machine to take it. When cut the sheaves were so heavy and long that stooking became a difficulty. When fourteen acres had been cut and stooked it was found that the stooks all required again lifting up. In the interval of four days a second growth of Sudan Grass was 18 inches high. It had been Mr. Scott's intention to irrigate the fifty acres, but, owing to the December rains which fell, he did not water the Sudan at all.

OTHER REPORTS SAY:

Without a doubt the best summer fodder yet introduced to Australia is Sudan Grass, especially the strain known as "Garawi," introduced some four or five years ago. The first to grow it were Messrs. Glass Bros., who purchased 4 lbs. of seed in mid October, 1915. This Sudan Grass gave such wonderful practical results that in mid January, Glass Bros. purchased another 10 lbs. of seed, with most favourable results. And they have grown increased quantities each year since. At Parkes, in New South Wales, last year, Messrs. Watson Bros. sowed Sudan Grass on October 25, on land which, having been disc cultivated in July, received 37 points of rain in September, 22 points in October, and 40 points in November. That is less than an inch of rain between July and December. Yet even on this limited rainfall, Watson Bros.' sowing 4 lbs. of Sudan Grass, without manure, on 50 acres, matured a crop of fodder averaging five feet. Last season was surely a critical test of the drought-resisting qualities of this fine fodder. Under more favourable conditions of moisture and heat, Sudan Grass last year, at C. McDonald's, grew 8ft. in eight weeks. Jackman Bros., last season, sowing 7 lbs., of seed per acre over fifteen acres in November, and using 1 cwt. of phosphate, grazed the crop three times, and then allowed it to run up to about 6ft. and cut the stand for hay. Mr. Jackman says that the Sudan Grass grew much quicker than his Jap. Millet, while the milking herd ate it freely and milked more heavily.

Sorghums and Millets

Prices subject to Fluctuation. Samples and Prices on application.

SORGHUM

There is no doubt that this is the most valuable fodder plant for the greater portion of New South Wales, producing enormous crops of succulent forage, six to seven feet high, during the hottest and driest months. Sow from September till January; 30 lbs. to the acre, broadcast, and 7 lbs. drilled in rows three feet apart.

EARLY AMBER CANE.—The earliest and sweetest variety. The stalks are thin and well covered with foliage; ripens in about four months.

SACCALINE.—A late Sorghum, fast becoming a great favourite.

PLANTER'S FRIEND.—Coarser in stalk than the preceding, and ripens in about five months. Three cuttings may be taken from it in one season, which means about fifteen tons of green stuff. On very rich ground, this is sown up to the rate of 50 lbs. to the acre.

SORGHUM SACCHARATUM (Black Seed).—Similar to Planter's Friend, but much sweeter and heavier in foliage.

KAFFIR CORN

Produces an immense crop of stalks and leaves, which are readily eaten by all kinds of stock. The yield of seed is also very heavy, and very useful for feeding to poultry or pigs. Cultivate in the same way as Sorghum.

JAPANESE MILLET

An annual of exceeding rapid growth, standing six feet high, and yields 10 to 12 tons per acre of green fodder, which, when cured, makes an excellent hay. If cut before flowering, it starts again rapidly, and yields a second crop. Sow 20 lbs. per acre.

HUNGARIAN MILLET.

One of the best drought-resisting forage plants in cultivation, of which stock are very fond. It ripens in from 60 to 70 days, yielding a large amount of green feed and about three tons of excellent hay to the acre. On this account it is being sold in larger quantities each year. Sow from September till February, at the rate of 20 lbs. to the acre.

BROOM MILLET

Mostly used for broom making. Sow from September till October, in drills two to three feet apart, at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre. The soil should be kept well worked while the crop is growing, and as soon as the seeds are well formed, bend the tops over about six inches below where the heads start to branch. Seeds may be fed to pigs or poultry.

Pasture Grasses

Prices subject to Fluctuation. Samples and Prices for large Lots on Application

WE bestow much care and attention upon this important branch of our business, which is year by year increasing. Our customers may feel assured that they will get the very best Seeds, clean and true to name. Samples and prices of all Grasses, Clover and Lucerne Seeds, post free on application, with practical direction for sowing, if required, and reliable information on all farm seeds. Please state approximate quantity required when writing.

Sowing Grass Seed for Permanent Pastures

The formation and improvement of permanent pastures is one of the most important objects a squatter or farmer can give attention to. Many thousands of useless acres of land could be made remunerative by a judicious sowing of Grass Seeds. Plough the land thoroughly during the Summer months, and allow it to lie for some time exposed to the atmosphere before harrowing. All weeds and rubbish gathered on the land should be burned and spread about. The harrows should be then used to make the soil sufficiently fine for sowing; the seed should be sown, if possible, just before rain. March and April are the best months to sow, but if the weather be favourable, Grass Seed may be sown at any time during the year. The grass should not be cut, nor cattle allowed to feed, until the roots get a firm hold of the soil. Two or three bushels should be sown to the acre for this purpose.

Sowing Grass Seed Without Ploughing

Natural pastures may be greatly improved, without using the plough or harrows, by sowing Grass Seed as follows:—Select calm showery weather; mix the grass seed with a little sand or fine soil in the proportion of one bushel of seed to five pounds of sand or soil; mix together and make slightly moist; then fill a cart with the mixture; let one man drive, another, with a long-handled shovel, scatter the seed right and left over the tail of the cart as it is driven along. Good soil only should be selected for this treatment. A flock of sheep should be driven after the cart to tread the seed in. In a good season this will be found to answer admirably. Seed may be sown in this way during the months of March, April, May and June. Suitable seeds for the above can be supplied. Price on application.

Special Grasses for Permanent Pastures

We have devoted much care and attention in selecting suitable mixtures for Permanent Pastures; our long experience enables us to offer the best mixture for this purpose.

No. 1 Mixture	No. 2 Mixture	No. 3 Mixture	No. 4 Mixture
(For 1 acre).	(For 1 acre).	(For 1 acre).	(For 1 acre).
For Warm Districts.	For Very Warm Districts.	For Cool Districts.	For Warm and Semi-Tropical Climates.
To sow during the Summer Months.			To sow during the Summer Months.

COCKSFOOT.—A grass of early and rapid growth, succeeding well in any situation. It is a splendid grass, and, with the exception of Rye Grass, is the most generally sown. Sow 1½ bushel per acre. Samples and price on application. (Bushel 20 lbs.)

COUCH.—For dry seasons it cannot be surpassed; every stock-holder should sow it for Summer feed, as it will grow during the very hottest months, when all other grasses appear to have no nourishment left. In warm districts the best grass for croquet and tennis courts, and unequalled for binding loose, sandy soils. This grass should only be sown in warm weather; certainly not between April and September. Ten pounds to the acre. Price on application.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL.—Valuable in permanent pastures or for sheep runs, forming a close turf; particularly suitable for lawns. It has rather fine, small foliage, bears grazing well, and roots deeply, causing it to resist drought better than most grasses. Sow 15 pounds per acre. 1/6 per lb.; 2/-, post paid.

FESCUE, Hard (Festuca duriuscula).—Well adapted for sheep pastures on soils of a loose nature, and will resist drought well. It is also good for lawns, mixed with other grasses. Sow 40 lbs. per acre.

Meadow (Festuca pratensis).—Thrives well on good, moist soils; it is excellent for permanent pasture. The leaves are very tender and sweet, and well liked by stock. Sow 40 lbs. per acre.

Sheep's (Festuca ovina).—Excellent for sheep pastures, succeeding in poor, light soils which other grasses refuse; is also very useful for lawns, being short and dense in growth. Sow 40 lbs. per acre.

Tall (Festuca elatior).—A very productive and strong-growing variety, greatly relished by stock, both as hay and green food; most suitable for moist and strong soils. Sow 30 lbs. per acre.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (Poa Pratensis).—A good permanent grass, thriving on a variety of soils, and retaining its verdure during the hottest months. The roots are of a creeping habit, like Couch, and requires more time than other grasses to become established. Sow 15 lbs. per acre.

Australian Blue Grass (Andropogon sericeus).—A native grass which makes good growth during winter; in Summer it yields an amount of leafy bottom herbage; sheep fatten well on it. Stands close feeding.

MEADOW GRASS.—All these meadow grasses may be sown at any time throughout the year, should the weather prove favourable. They prefer light soil.

Smooth (Poa Pratensis).—A valuable grass in mixtures for all soils when sown during Autumn and Winter. Sow 15 lbs. per acre.

Rough Stalked (Poa Trivialis).—Adapted for damp soils and sheltered situations, and very nutritious, greatly liked by cattle. Sow 30 lbs. per acre.

Wood (Poa Nemoralis).—Excellent for either pastures or pleasure grounds, thriving well under trees, or in the open country. Sow 40 lbs. per acre.

We are Proud of our GRASSES and
PRICES ARE RIGHT
See next page for more of them.

PASTURE GRASSES

(Continued)

PRICES SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATION. Samples and Prices for large Lots on Application

MITCHELL GRASS (*Astrebala Triticoides*).—A grand perennial native grass; is found on rich soil in the interior. Under good cultivation it yields a heavy amount of succulent fodder. Stock are fond of it.

PASPALUM DILATATUM.—The leading grass of the Northern Rivers, and can be well recommended for all climates; giving large quantities of feed during the hottest and driest weather. It should be sown in the Spring and Summer months in drills three feet apart. If sown in this way, 7 lbs. will cover an acre; if broadcasted, about double this quantity will be required. (Extra prime, heavy, hand-shaken seed.)

PHALARIS NODOSA VEL BULBOSA (The Great Winter Canary GRASS).—It is a plant which supplies what has long been wanted to provide Winter feed for stock, and to resist frost and keep growing during the Winter months. Seed should be sown from January until April or May. It makes excellent hay. During the growing season, the green herbage is rich and good.

PRAIRIE (*Bromus Unioides*).—Well known as being one of the most valuable and nutritious grasses, as it grows continually throughout the year should the weather prove favourable. In rich lands it produces very heavy crops of beautiful green fodder. As a fodder grass it is unsurpassed, and will bear cutting four or five times during the year. Three bushels should be sown in poor land; two is sufficient in rich soil. (Bushel, 20 lbs.)

RHODES GRASS (*Chloris Gayana*).—This promises to be one of the best grasses for a hot climate; it resembles Couch at first, but after the shoots have covered the ground, it assumes an upright habit, attaining a height of from 4 to 6 feet; well relished by stock. Sow in Autumn and Spring. Sow 2 lbs. per acre. Price on application.

WALLABY GRASS (*Danthonia Semianularis*).—A native grass well worth cultivation, either for permanent pastures or making into hay; one or two pounds should be in all mixtures; sow in Autumn and Spring, during showery weather.

RIB GRASS (*Plantago Lanceolata*).—Will produce an abundant amount of herbage where there is sufficient moisture; sown alone, 30 lbs. to the acre. Spring or Autumn are the best seasons.

RYE GRASS, Perennial (*Lolium Perenne*).—Probably one of the most important grasses grown in this and the neighbouring States. It is very nutritious, and eaten readily by stock. It will produce an enormous quantity of grass in favourable weather in any well cultivated soil. It forms the basis of all mixtures for permanent pastures, and assists grasses of less robust habit to quickly establish themselves. Sow 40 lbs. per acre. (Bushel, 20 lbs.)

Irish, also New Zealand and Victorian (Heavy Machine Cleaned).—Samples and prices on application.

Italian (*Lolium Italicum*).—A valuable annual variety, thriving in almost any soil, and yielding early and abundant fodder. Sow in Autumn for cutting or grazing the next Spring. 40 lbs. per acre. Samples and prices on application. (Bushel, 20 lbs.)

Westernwalth.—An improved and earlier Italian, heavier yielder. Sow in Autumn. 40 lbs. to acre.

RYE GRASS—(Continued).

Lolium Subulatum (or Wimmera Rye Grass).—A new introduction from Victoria, where it has increased the stock-carrying capacity of land in the Wimmera, Mallee and Northern Wheat-growing Areas. *Lolium Subulatum* (or Wimmera Rye Grass) is a hardy species of Rye Grass, said to be a native of Southern Europe. It is not recorded there as being of any importance, but appears to have found its most suitable habitat in the Wimmera, Mallee and Northern wheat-growing areas of Victoria. In most of its general characteristics, as well as being an annual, *Lolium Subulatum* resembles Italian Rye Grass, although the seed is minus the awns so prominent in the latter. In fact, in this respect it is not unlike *Lolium Temulentum* (Drake). The period of growth is the same as that of the cereals, starting with the first Autumn rains. In an average year the plant may be pastured green from April to December, while dry feed is available during the remainder of the Summer and well into the Autumn. The growth in the Spring is remarkably vigorous. The flowering period is about the middle of October. In an average year in the Wimmera (16-inch rainfall) the grass is said to grow about two feet high, and in good years up to three feet. In 1919, on a 14-inch rainfall, it grew 20-24 inches high. The best time for sowing the seed is from March to June, seeding at the rate of 40 lbs. per acre. From the purely grazing point of view, *Lolium* has already demonstrated its high value, but there is still a doubt as to its controllability and probability of becoming a pest to the wheat-grower. It seems almost too good to be true that such a "paragon" amongst grasses will prove amenable to discipline, especially as it owes its perennial habit to the wild-oat-like persistency, with which it grows annually from seed. It is to be hoped that it will prove a boon to the wheat-farmer, but those who grow this grass are advised to test it carefully and to keep it well within bounds until the question of control is demonstrated to their own satisfaction. Points of interest about *Lolium Subulatum* are:—(1) Will double the carrying capacity of the present Wimmera and Mallee pastures. (2) Once sown, does not require re-seeding, even though the land is broken up for cereal crops. An occasional scarifying will maintain it at full productivity. (3) It can be easily stripped for seed. (4) It retains its seed well attached to the dry straw, hence the dry feed is nutritious. (5) It makes first-class ensilage. (6) It will furnish, if required, self-sown hay of excellent quality, equal in quantity to a stubble-sown crop of oats. (7) It is better cut with a mower rather than with a binder.

SWEET VERNAL (*Anthroxanthum Odoratum*).—Useful as a mixture with other grasses on account of its early growth; it emits an agreeable odour when cut for hay. Sow (if alone) 20 lbs. to acre.

TEFF GRASS (*Eragrostis Abyssinica*).—Has been tried with good results. It is an annual, and will not stand severe frost, so should be sown in the Spring, at the rate of from 4 to 5 lbs. per acre. Teff will thrive on any soil, wet or dry, but soil of a porous, sandy nature is the best; withstands drought, and should prove a valuable grass for our dry districts.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum Pratense*).—Very productive and thrives on almost any soil; a valuable variety for use in mixtures, for strong and tenacious soils, said to contain a greater proportion of nutritive matter than any other grass. When sown alone, 30 lbs. is ample for an acre.

We are Proud of our GRASSES and PRICES ARE RIGHT



CLOVERS



PRICES ON APPLICATION

White Dutch (*Trifolium repens*).—Highly esteemed for sowing in the "fattening" paddocks, and for this purpose is largely grown in this and the neighbouring States. It will grow on almost any soil provided there is sufficient moisture. Sow in Autumn; 20 lbs. per acre.

Perennial Red (also known as **Cow Grass**).—The climate most suited for this variety is a moist, temperate one. It adds greatly to the weight of the fodder crop when sown with grass mixtures in our cooler districts. Like other Clovers, it improves the soil and crops heavily in rich land. Sown alone, 20 lbs. is required, or in grass mixtures, 4 lbs. to acre.

Scarlet (*Trifolium incarnatum*).—A very heavy cropping annual Clover, long scarlet flowers. Sown during the Autumn it yields an abundant supply of fodder in the early Spring, which is most relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. It thrives well in the coldest districts, coming in before any other forage plant. This crop is also largely grown and highly esteemed for green manuring; when ploughed in it equals a dressing of stable manure.

Yellow (*Trefoil* or *Hop Clover*).—A very hardy variety, suitable to hot or cold districts.

Alsike (*Trifolium hybridum*).—A larger producer than White Clover, suitable for either pasture or hay where the land is too light for Red Clover or Lucerne. It is a perennial variety throwing out long fibrous roots which bind the soil. Sow from March to June at rate of 5 lbs. to the acre when sown with other grasses; if sown alone, 15 lbs. is required.

Sweet or Bokhara (*Melilotus leucantha*).—A valuable introduction. It grows to a height of six feet, provides an admirable fodder, makes first-class hay, and is a most valuable plant for ensilage. It is also largely grown for bees. Adapted to the entire United States and southern Canada, thriving equally well in semi-arid and humid regions. Will grow on any soil. Withstands drought on account of its deep root system. Endures wet or poorly drained soils better than Clover or Alfalfa. Exceedingly valuable where neither Red Clover nor Alfalfa gives satisfactory results. Useful as hay, pasture or green manure.

Perennial Red Clover (*Cow Grass*, **Giant**).—Similar to Red Cow Grass, but larger crop. 15 to 20 lbs. to acre, or 4 lbs. in grass mixtures.

Red or Broad Clover (*Trifolium Pratense*).—This differs from Perennial Red or Cow Grass in that it is only a biennial. First-class pasture, and good for hay. Sow 20 lbs. alone, or 4 lbs. in mixtures.

Trefoil, or Hop Clover (*Medicago lupulina*).—Trefoil, or Hop Clover, or, as it is often called, Black Medic, is an annual plant which re-seeds itself so freely that it may be classed as a perennial. Trefoil requires a soil with an abundance of lime, and should be included in all mixtures for poor ground except where the land is quite devoid of lime. Sow Trefoil sparingly, otherwise it is liable to smother the other Clovers. Sown alone it may be cut for hay. Sow alone at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre; in mixtures 2 lbs. of seed will suffice for that area.

LUCERNE

Too Well Known To Need Description

To ensure our stocks being free from dodder and other weeds, every sample coming into our store-room (however clean it may appear) is put through the cleaning machine. Our seed may be relied upon as the very best procurable, being purchased only from the most careful growers. Please write for samples and price, stating quantity required.

TAMWORTH GROWN SEED
HUNTER RIVER GROWN SEED

Samples and Prices on Application

Subterranean Clover

Subterranean Clover (*Trifolium subterraneum*) is an annual which, on account of its heavy seeding habit, can almost be regarded as a perennial. The lower shoots force their seed pods into the soil in readiness for future propagation, from which characteristic the Clover probably derives its name. It comes away with the first rains, and in a week there is a dense growth where not a single plant was previously visible. It dies down towards Autumn, leaving a mass of seed pods on the ground. Sheep are exceedingly partial to what is left. In its green state, Subterranean Clover is a succulent nitrogenous fodder, of which stock are extremely fond. Sheep keep it closely fed down, even although there is an abundance of natural pasture available. The lower stems, however, cling tenaciously to the ground, which prevents it being eaten out. It grows in practically any class of soil, and is particularly valuable for that of a dry, sandy, or gravelly nature. On account of its remarkable seeding capabilities and powers of reproduction, it spreads with great rapidity. Once firmly established in the pasture there is no necessity for further sowing. This Clover is not only valuable from a feed standpoint, but it possesses the additional advantage of assisting in the suppression of weeds. It forces itself where weeds are thickest, and apparently sends them to the rightabout in "double-quick time." When protected from stock it attains large proportions in volcanic soil.

Specimens have been seen measuring 3ft. 6in. across. Subterranean Clover is fast becoming popular, owing to its value, not only as feed for stock, but on account of its soil-improving qualities and its ability to keep noxious weeds in subjection. Sow the seed in Autumn or early Winter. Sown alone, from 1½ to 2 lbs. of seed will suffice to sow an acre, but the best results are obtained by sowing in mixtures which enables the Clover to establish itself before being pastured too severely.

Special features of Subterranean Clover are:—(1) Although an annual, it re-seeds itself every year. (2) Once established, it is thoroughly permanent, and starts again each year with the first Autumn rains. (3) Yields a large amount of pasture palatable and greatly relished by all kinds of stock. (4) Is a nitrogenous and soil-improving plant. (5) Is most valuable in the suppression of noxious weeds. (6) Grows well on dry, gravelly soils where other pasture plants will not thrive.

Read What a Leading Firm Thinks of Subterranean Clover

Dear Sirs,—Re *Trifolium Subterranean*. We do not now experience any difficulty in getting this plant established, because we have found by experience that, like Lucerne, it improves by working the ground. The first paddock that we sowed some years ago we were disappointed at the result, and as it seemed to be very thin and patchy after a year or two, we ploughed it all up and sowed down a crop of Oats, thinking that that was the end of the *Trifolium Sub.*, but instead of that it was the making of the paddock, as it thickened up all over afterwards, and each year has improved, and is now a thick mat all over. Its self-seeding propensities are sufficiently strong to make it practically a perennial on our properties. We cannot speak too highly of it, and are trying to induce some of our neighbours to establish it on their farms.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) "HENDY, LEARY & CO."

CLOVERS — (Continued)

PRICES ON APPLICATION

BERSEEM Or Egyptian Clover

By SYD. SMITH.

Although practically unknown or untried in New South Wales, it is felt that everyone will be fully justified in giving Berseem immediate trial.

Although it is so little known here, Berseem is being used in other States, whilst in Egypt the whole country is under Berseem for six months of the year. It is a very strong-growing annual, with succulent, fleshy stems and broad, soft leaves readily acceptable to live stock of all kinds, and at any stage of its development.

In its first growth, Berseem seems to send up a single stem which, after the first cut, gives way to three or four side-shoots. The second cut is, therefore, much heavier than the first.

If used with irrigation it is found better to flood the land immediately before sowing, and the crop is irrigated once or twice between each cutting, that is, in Egypt, but in our climate it may be possible to start it with the Autumn rain if necessary, and do away with a good deal of the watering, but this would need to be judged by the season.

Although normally a Winter grower, in cold climates it can be grown in the Summer.

Soils.—In Egypt, and also in South Australia, the great successes have been on heavy clay soils, but it will grow wherever Lucerne will. The soil is, according to Mr. P. Foaden, in his notes on "Egyptian Agriculture," thoroughly renovated by the use of Berseem, as it leaves in the soil, after two cuttings, 300 lbs. of nitrogen to the acre.

Early Sowing.—Experience has proved that the chief aim of the grower should be early seeding, so that a cut of Berseem may be got as early in the Winter as possible. Late sowings or missed patches, which have been re-sown, never seem to catch up with the early-sown crop. The seed is sown 12 lbs. per acre. The first cut is usually available from 40 to 60 days after sowing, according as it has been sown early or late. Sometimes as many as four cuts are got in a season; the last cut, however, is often saved for seed, of which 6 to 7 bushels per acre appear to be harvested. If watering between cuts it is usual to wait till the new shoots show well above ground. It is such a succulent plant that, like Lucerne, it is found more advantageous to cut than graze. Both the first and second cuts of Berseem yield about 8 tons of green stuff to the acre. Of the two cuts the first is the more watery and succulent, the second being more nourishing. The yield of later cuts is always lower. It is said that one cut from an acre will supply 100 bullocks with one day's feed; whilst from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre will keep a working bullock for six months. It is found that 5 tons of green stuff dry out to one ton of hay. In Adelaide up to 11 tons per cutting have been got. Berseem can be cut at any stage, and does not taint the milk. Under analysis the outstanding features of the composition of Berseem are (in the first cut) the unusually high proportion of water, the low proportion of fibre and carbo-hydrates, and the very narrow albumenoid feed ratio. It may be looked upon as essentially well adapted to the feeding of young and growing animals and to the production of milk, particularly if fed with some dry food. Cows receiving Berseem immediately respond with a greater flow of milk, it having a very healthy effect in stimulating secretion.

To Sow.—The land is graded, and wherever subsoil is exposed, dress well with farmyard manure. The land, when in proper order for sowing, is dressed with about 2 cwt. super., and the seed afterwards broadcasted on. Roll in with a plain land roller, and subsequently stir slightly with an American weeder.

In conclusion, let me illustrate the comparative growth of Berseem with another fodder which may be somewhat known, viz., *Phalaris commutata*. At Roseworthy College, South Australia, plots of each were growing side by side, and under exactly similar conditions and treatment, two cuts of Berseem were taken before one cut of the famous winter grass was available. It must be sown before end of February, so as to get the root growth started whilst ground is warm.

Strawberry Clover

Strawberry Clover (*Trifolium Fragiferum*) is an excellent plant for swamps and wet, marshy ground, and will convert such areas into first-class pastures. It is especially valuable under such circumstances for, as a general rule, only inferior swamp grasses and reeds of little or no fodder value can be successfully cultivated on such ground. Strawberry Clover is of first-class feeding value, and is, at the same time, a soil improver. When the plant is grown on rich river flats that will grow the English grasses, Clovers and Alfalfa successfully, the results are amazing, and many a farmer in this country has had reason to thank Strawberry Clover for his present-day prosperity.

Although the plant will give really good results on any wet ground, it seems to be especially well adapted to salty ground and to districts near the seashore. Strawberry Clover is hardy, and, while not adapted to dry, hot climates, will, under reasonably suitable conditions, give good results in climates ranging from a medium temperature to cold. Where conditions permit a good seed bed, such as is prepared for Alfalfa, will well repay time and trouble spent, but a special seed bed is not essential.

The seed is broadcasted, and the time of sowing is from early Autumn until midwinter (in this country from March to June). The seed is available both in the husk and shelled, but the latter is by far the better proposition, and the trade in seed in husk has dwindled to practically nothing in favour of the shelled seed, the difficulty of dehushing having in the past been responsible for restricting the use of this Clover. Shelling the seed by machinery without causing any injury was a difficult problem for some little time, but this has been successfully overcome, and prime quality shelled seed of first-class germination is now in commerce. About 5 lbs. of seed in husk is required to yield one pound of shelled seed. Sown by itself, 2 lbs. of shelled Strawberry Clover seed is necessary per acre, but to distribute more evenly, and to establish a good mixture, many farmers here have successfully sown only 1 lb. of shelled Strawberry Clover seed to the acre mixed with 20 lbs. old pasture perennial Rye Grass, 3 lbs. Red Top, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Alsike.

Once established, the plant requires very little treatment, all that is necessary being an application of lime every second year. *Trifolium fragiferum* derives its common name of Strawberry Clover from the fact that the seed heads very much resemble a strawberry in appearance. The plant is a perennial with creeping stems and foliage of long poduncles similar to *Trifolium repens* (White Dutch Clover); the flowers are pink. There should be a very wide use for Strawberry Clover in both Europe and America, especially as experiments are proving in Great Britain that it gives better results under similar conditions than the wild White Clover.

We like answering your enquiries
about Prices and Particulars of
FARM SEEDS

General List of Carnations



"S" signifies "Show"

"D" signifies "Decorative"

The following "Show and Decorative Carnations" are exceptionally choice. "Show" is the term given to the Smooth Edged types, sometimes called "Australian Perpetuals."

"Decorative" refers to the Carnations best adapted as garden varieties that are grown for cut flower purposes. This definition also signifies "fancy edge" or "serrated" petals, frequently called "American" type.

Add 3d. postage
single plant or
1/- dozen

PRICES—1/6 each or 16/- dozen
2/- " 22/- "
2/6 " 27/6 "

Add 3d. postage
single plant or
1/- dozen

What we consider the 50 Best Varieties are the following :—

Adeline Carter (S.).—Quite distinct from any other Carnation. The colour is a beautiful shade of mauve, each petal is edged plum red, calyx and stem perfect. A sister plant to "Marden." 2/6.

Admiral Beatty (S.).—A remarkable Carnation, grows wonderfully, and flowers profusely; fine, handsome foliage. Colour, pure white ground, edged, and pencilled purple. 2/6.

Auran (S.).—Ground colour buff, the outer half dotted and lined bright orange or scarlet. The growth is healthy, and it flowers well. 1/6.

Avignon (S.).—This variety we consider one of the best. Grows easily, flowers profusely. The blooms open quickly and last well. Colour, yellow, lightly edged and speckled with red or scarlet; smooth edge. 2/-.

Belgium (D.).—One of the most vivid scarlets in cultivation. 1/6.

Beauty (S.).—The name applies well to this variety, which is one of the most beautiful.

Blayne (S.).—White ground, heavily edged with maroon. Very attractive, good calyx; free flowerer. 1/6.

Caley Smith (S.).—A superb bloom, of South Australian origin. The colour is pale cream ground, with marking of scarlet. Always a winner on the show table. 2/-.

Camille.—Smooth edged; colour, salmon, red self; growth extra strong; stem and calyx perfect. First time offered. 1/6.

Chancellor (S.).—Flower stem and calyx both strong; blooms are of first-class form, with smooth petals; colour, cream, laced with pale rose. 2/6.

Coimbra (S.).—Quite different. Absolutely unique. Distinct shade of fawn, blotched blood red. Champion, Broken Hill Carnation Show, 1918. 2/-.

Crocus (S.).—Deep canary yellow, smooth edge. A perfect self; one of the best. 1/6.

Denet (D.).—Famed for its size. Few Carnations are so well known. One of the easiest to grow. Sound calyx, immense blooms, and stems exceedingly long. Colour, pale pink, petals deeply serrated. 1/6.

Enchantress Supreme (D.).—An improvement of the popular Enchantress. Colour, pale flesh pink. A splendid grower. 1/6.

Galicia (S.).—We like this as well as any variety listed. Truly a remarkable bloom, the colour being deep yellow, laced and striped deep crimson, with traces of white lining the crimson. We expect a wonderful demand for this. 2/-.

Helen Gould (D.).—This Carnation is a sport from Enchantress, and takes after its parent in every respect. Colour, silvery pink, carmine markings. 1/6.

Highfield Beauty (D.).—Clear rose pink, vigorous, free flowering and large. 1/6.

Ideal (S.).—A pure self. A pleasing colour between crimson and purple. Good grower. 2/-.

Irma (S.).—A bright yellow "fancy" type, inner half of petals almost free from markings, outer half almost covered with a heavy edge, and markings of crimson. 1/6.

Lettitia (S.).—A Victorian variety of great beauty, being very distinct. Buff ground, heavily marked crimson. Recommended. 1/6.

Matchless (D.).—Good grower. Shows faint pink occasionally on immense white blooms; wonderful habit, broad foliage. A good garden sort. 1/6.

Miss Myrtle (S.).—Colour, cream ground, edged and pencilled scarlet, sport from the well-known "Mrs. G. H. Kerslake," with a better habit. 1/6.

Marden (S.).—This Carnation is without doubt the most beautiful variety raised. Grows as easily as "Comet." The colour is almost white, being "picoteed" or edged with occasional markings of purple. Champion, Victorian Show, 1916. One of the best. 2/-.

General List of Carnations continued Next Page.

General List of Carnations

(Continued)

"S" Signifies "Show."

"D" Signifies "Decorative."

The following **"Show and Decorative Carnations"** are exceptionally choice. **"Show"** is the term given to the **Smooth Edged** types, sometimes called **"Australian Perpetuals."**

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Add 3d. postage
single plant, or
1/- dozen.

PRICES—1/6 each, or 16/- dozen.

2/- " 22/- "
2/6 " 27/6 "

Add 3d. postage
single plant, or
1/- dozen.

Miss Edith (S.).—Considered by many growers of white blooms as being about the best of the smooth edge type. 1/6.

Marsala (S.).—Colour, white, lightly marked with unusual markings, reddish mauve and lavender; free flowering habit. 1/6.

Maritza (S.).—Extra large flowering. Crimson purple; one of the best of its colour. 1/6.

Mayence (S.).—The colour is deep yellow, with slight markings of deep chocolate; the petals are smooth, and the blooms are large and of perfect form. Order this. 2/-.

Phyllis Riddett (S.).—Light crimson ground, heavily pencilled deep maroon. 1/6.

Planet (D.).—A fine pink self, same type and growth as the giant "Denet." A splendid decorative. 1/6.

Peggy (S.).—A very pretty acquisition. Yellow ground, mottled with delicate pink. 2/-.

Rose Pink Enchantress (D.).—As the name implies, this Carnation is of the "Enchantress" type, the colour being, as is termed, rose pink. Any of the "Enchantress" type are safe investments for the garden. 1/6.

Rose Bay (D.).—One of the best deep crimson, decorative type, and sweetly fragrant. 1/6.

Roslyn (E.B.).—A new variety, which is likely to be widely grown on account of its unusual and attractive colour, its rich fragrance and vigorous, free flowering habit of growth. Has large, well-built flowers, with good stem and strong calyx; ground colour pink, thickly dotted and splashed with deep crimson. 2/-.

Rose Doree.—A Carnation of distinct and beautiful colour, which is cherry red, with a tint of orange. The growth is vigorous, producing fine-formed flowers on strong, erect stems. 1/6.

Salmonea (S.).—Few Carnations are more exquisitely perfumed than this variety. The blooms are large, of a beautiful deep salmon, and never known to burst. Recommended. 1/6.

Sabine (S.).—A flower of merit. Ground colour blush white, barred and laced with bright rosy cerise. 1/6.

Salamander (D.).—An entirely new shade of pale salmon. The blooms are of good size, borne on stiff stems. Awarded two first-class certificates in April and July, 1918. We can recommend this as exceptionally good. 2/6.

Salmon Enchantress (D.).—No collection is complete without this valuable variety. The colour is true deep salmon, and the blooms are of good size and rarely burst. Nearly always in bloom. 2/-.

Tessie McCann (S.).—No list would be complete without this popular variety. Colour, yellow ground, with heavy pencilling of rich crimson. Several champion awards have been secured by this variety in South Australia. 1/6.

Torchlight (S.).—A popular crimson; wonderful grower, and flowers profusely; sweetly perfumed. 1/6.

Victoria (S.G.).—This is a sport from that very fine Carnation, "Lucy Manette." Victoria has the same large flowers and grand constitution, but the colour is creamy yellow, lightly edged and marked with scarlet. 1/6.

White Wonder (S.).—The best white bloom ever known. Large strong stems, perfect buds, and exceptionally fragrant. 2/-.

White Perfection (D.).—A good white, and immensely popular with growers of white blooms. 1/6.

Whitehouse (D.).—An imported new white. We like this; the flowers are fine, perfect form and fragrant. 1/6.

Winsome (D.).—Colour, white, prettily marked and pencilled with deep pink. 1/6.

White Tessie McCann (S.).—A sport from "Tessie McCann," grows without care and attention; blooms freely. The flowers are white, with heavy markings of crimson. 1/6.

Wedding Day (D.).—An immense flowering Carnation. The blooms are usually pure white, with occasional traces of pink. One of the best growers in cultivation. We know of nothing better to produce more blooms. 2/6.

Washington.—A fine deep rose pink; immense. 1/6.

White Enchantress.—Always in demand as a good white; fragrant. 1/6.

Yellowstone.—The only yellow in this class so far which has given satisfaction with us. Has medium-sized flowers of a clear yellow colour, slightly tipped with white. Growth healthy and free. 1/6.

GLADIOLI

PRICE :

1/- each, 1/2 Posted; 11/- dozen, Postage 6d. extra per dozen

America.—A famous American variety, producing fine-formed, erect spikes, well furnished with large open flowers. Colour, pale shell pink, shaded white; faint carmine lines in throat. Growth remarkably vigorous. One of the finest varieties in cultivation.

Apollo.—Immense flowers, colour, rosy scarlet, sometimes streaked with a darker shade, white line on lower petals.

Baron J. Hulot.—Though a fairly old variety, this gladiolus, with its good colour and constitution, still occupies a prominent place in its colour, viz., deep violet.

Captain Brandt.—Flowers of unusual size and distinct and graceful form. Colour, very rich and striking, the bright scarlet ground colour being enriched with deep crimson mottling. A grand, rich-coloured variety.

Chancellor.—This variety has claims to be considered the finest dark crimson Gladiolus in our lists, the great size and substance, the perfect form, smooth texture, and rich colour of the flowers, and the excellent arrangement of the spikes, making up an aggregate of points ahead of most of the dark crimsons.

Carlisle.—Salmon pink, shading lighter in centre, red blotch on cream, large flowers, strong growth.

Czar Peter.—Colour a distinct shade of deep claret red, with a light line on lower petals. Good-sized flowers, fine, long, well-furnished spike.

Empress of India.—Colour, deep maroon, heavily marked with almost black lines, a white line through lower petals.

Enchantress.—Dense spike, large, well-opened flowers of a pale satiny lilac white, with a violet-red streak on one of two petals. This variety is sometimes streaked lilac.

Europe.—For purity of whiteness, size of flower, and length of spike combined, there is nothing yet introduced to equal this variety.

Farley.—(See Novelties, pages 39-42.) Price, 1/6.

Faust.—Another of the dark-coloured Gladioli, having large flowers, but rather a short spike. Colour, deep crimson-maroon.

Florence.—Large flowers, bright lilac, with large white blotches.

Golden King.—Colour, clear yellow, with dark crimson-maroon blotch in centre; long spike of good-sized flowers.

Goliath.—Good spike of large flowers; colour, rich, deep crimson-maroon, with darker shading and mottling.

Halley.—This splendid Gladiolus has large, bold flowers of a salmon-pink shade, centre paler and marked with small red stripes. The universal opinion of this grand variety is summed up in the National Gladiolus Society's report, which runs: "Magnificent all-round variety, fine constitution and colour."

Helena.—A deep violet purple Gladiolus, rather above the average of this colour in size of flower. It is a one-colour flower, the freedom from markings and evenness of colour adding greatly to the effect.

Hilda.—Large flowers of good substance, colour deep cream, sometimes streaked with lilac.

Herodion.—One of the very best pink flaked Gladioli, valuable for all purposes, and especially for exhibition, on account of its unusually long spikes. Colour, rose pink, heavily flaked with a darker shade.

Ivanhoe.—(See Novelties, pages 39-42.) Price, 1/6.

King George.—Large flowers, salmon-red, shaded chamois, crimson blotch.

Kunderdi Glory.—Colour, buff, with purple stripe through the throat; large flowers prettily frilled at the edges.

Leolin.—Fine long spike, colour delicate soft pink, deepening towards the edges, and slightly flaked with a deeper shade.

Loveliness.—A grand variety for all purposes, having perfectly formed spikes, carrying up to eleven large flowers open at once. Colour, pale creamy yellow, with a suffusion of apricot.

London.—Clear lilac-pink, lighter on edges of petals, good-sized flowers, and an extremely long spike.

Leonie.—Cream colour, a very bright crimson spot in throat. Beautiful refined flowers, larger than most of this colour, on nicely-formed spikes.

Leura.—A strong, healthy-growing variety, with very large flowers of good substance, perfectly arranged on strong spikes, carrying up to eight open blooms. Colour a light shade of scarlet, with light centre and a dark blotch.

Lady McFarren.—Immense flowers, soft rose with ivory centre.

Lord Alverstone.—Rich purple crimson, large flowers and long spike.

La Luna.—Ivory white, with dark crimson blotches on lower petals. Flowers of best form and texture.

Locksley.—Bright crimson, the lower petals having a conspicuous white blotch.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton.—Colour light salmon-pink, showy blood-red blotches on lower petals. Flowers large and beautiful.

Marie Leon.—Creamy white, with bright crimson blotch, upper petals flushed with pink; very healthy and vigorous.

Mrs. Francis King.—Bright red, fine spike of large flowers.

Purity.—Colour snowy white, with a lilac line on lower petals. Flowers of medium size, produced on splendid long, well-arranged spikes.

Panama.—A beautiful pink Gladiolus, a seedling from "America," having a much deeper colour than its parent. Has the same splendid constitution as "America." Champion Pink Gladiolus at both British and American Gladiolus Shows in 1912.

Pinnacle.—Colour, bright scarlet; yellow spot, dotted crimson in centre. Fine large bold flower, well placed on spike. Growth extra strong. We recommend this as a grand, hardy, bright coloured variety, of special value for garden decoration.

Princess Altieri.—White, with rich crimson blotch.

Precurseur.—Bright rosy lilac, light centre, crimson blotch.

Peace.—Colour, white, with lilac flush on the petals, and purple centre. Flowers of good size and type, growth extra strong.

Pink Beauty.—Bright pink, with deep crimson blotch, beautiful colour, early.

Queen Wilhelmina.—Pink, red blotch on white ground; good.

Reom van Kimmerlande.—Immense flowers, pale rose pink, cream blotch, streaked with carmine.

Schriebe.—Rosy white, striped carmine; good spike of well-opened flowers.

Sapphire.—A beautiful light silvery lavender blue; violet-maroon blotch on yellow in centre. One of the best light blues.

Sir Nigel.—Pale yellow, flushed with buff, pink on edges of petals and crimson blotch on throat. Fine large flowers borne on grand spikes. A splendid Gladiolus.

Schwaben.—A magnificent sulphur yellow Gladiolus, almost a self, the small brownish carmine blotch being well back in the throat.

Tsarine.—Soft, clear lilac, slightly streaked rose; very fine.

Willie Wigman.—Large flowers, creamy white, slightly flushed pink, carmine blotch, large flowers.

...

For Very Latest see NOVELTY PAGES 39 to 42

...

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FULL PARTICULARS OF ALL VARIETIES
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Shepherd's Asthma Herb Cure

A WELL-KNOWN CURE—A SAMPLE TESTIMONIAL.

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I hope this testimonial will be the means of inducing a sufferer
from Asthma to try your remedy. It cured me.

(Mrs.) MARION DONALD.

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A SPECIFIC FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLACK SPOT DISEASE IN TOMATOES.

Were your Tomatoes affected with the black spot in past years?

If so, we recommend the use of KUROT.

KUROT is not a spray, no tedious walking round plants with a spray pump two or three times a week in order to try and stop black spot appearing.

KUROT at the rate of 3 to 4 ozs. to each plant is sufficient to ward off the black spot and ensure a clean crop of tomatoes, thus saving much labour in spraying.

KUROT is not expensive, the big market gardener could save hundreds of pounds worth of good fruit (which is burnt or otherwise destroyed) if an application of KUROT was given.



KUROT should be used when seed is being sown in seed beds or boxes, it strengthens the plants and minimises collar rot, etc.

KUROT must be applied when the plants are being put out in their permanent position, thus enabling the young plants to absorb into their system the curative properties, for, from numerous tests and trials we have no hesitation in saying that the disease is bred in the seed, therefore a specific is necessary to counteract the disease in its infancy, thus clearing the plant system of all impurities before the fruit-bearing time arrives. This we claim our KUROT will accomplish.

Take time by the forelock, apply early and have healthy clean plants, thus saving labour in spraying and loss of crops.

**Price Retail : 3lbs. 1/- (sufficient to treat 12 Plants); 7lbs., 2/- ;
56lbs. 14/- ; per cwt., 26/- (Freight extra).**

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Wholesale Only—D. McRONALD & CO., Spring Street, Arncliffe, Sydney.

FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH PACKET

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Dear Sirs,

Some months ago you gave me a sample of powder “Kurot” to place under my tomatoes when planting them. I am very pleased to inform you that this time I have had excellent results. My tomatoes are free from the black spot and are bearing well. I grew them in the same position as last year, although I had hardly any fruit last season on account of the black spot.

I have no hesitation in saying that I owe my success to your preventive, and I shall recommend it to my friends.

Yours truly,

H. C. SMYTH, Alderman Rockdale Council.

Terry St., Arncliffe,

8th January, 1920.

Dear Sirs,

I gave “Kurot” a trial this season and I found that when used the fruit was quite free from black rot.

C. W. SEALE.

Badmington Rd., Croydon,

February, 1920.

Also Specialising in NICOTINE, BLACK LEAF 40, GRAFTING WAX,
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The "Care of Your Orchard," a 48 page booklet, contains valuable information for the growers of Fruit Trees, and deals particularly with the control of insect pests by means of spraying

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for
this
free
Booklet



Ask
for
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SPRAYING OIL



How often Have You Been Robbed

of the pleasure of seeing your garden become a success, after striving your very utmost to secure the best results? And robbed—if the truth be told—by devastating hordes of the tiniest of insects, so small that their presence is unsuspected. To you, who desire to make the most of your garden, from the standpoint of either pleasure or profit, we say, look carefully at your trees and shrubs. It is doubtful if any of them are absolutely clean. Withered and blackened leaves, drooping and dying shoots, spotted fruit, red blisters on the leaves—these are all signs of the activity of pests that, if left unchecked, will eventually destroy every tree and shrub in your garden or orchard. There is only one way to be quit of them—and that is to use the Spray Pump.

SPRAY REGULARLY

The habit of spraying regularly and systematically is a vital one. The success, or otherwise, of your garden depends upon it. But choose your spray carefully. Leading gardeners and orchardists throughout Australasia have tested and adopted Gargoyle Spraying Oil. It is a plant stimulant. If you are wise you will spray your fruit trees, shrubs, and hedges with it every year.

SPRAY WISELY

Gargoyle Spraying Oil is everywhere recognised as the perfect Spray for Aphides, Scale Insects, Red Spider, etc. But there is a *best* time to spray.

For instance, Deciduous Trees (that is, those that lose their leaves), should be sprayed only when they are bare, from the falling of the leaf to the opening of the buds. The best time is just before the flowers open.

Orange and Lemon Trees, Evergreen Shrubs, Palms and Aspidistra may be sprayed from December to May. The best time is when they are growing vigorously.

Roses should be sprayed just after pruning and before the young shoots appear.

SPRAY your Orange and Lemon Trees. Various Scale Insects—of which the best known is Red Scale—attack them and render perfect fruit impossible, unless the pests are checked.



SPRAY your Peach Trees too, and prevent attacks from Aphides. The eggs of these pests are on the trees throughout winter, and spraying will destroy them.

SPRAY all your Fruit Trees and rid them of not only the conspicuous pests, such as Woolly Aphis and Olive Scale, but the hosts of the almost invisible Red Spider which are always there.

SPRAY your Palms and Aspidistra. It will keep them green and healthy.

SPRAY your Pittosporum and Cypress hedges if you wish to prevent those ugly gaps.

SPRAY your Vines and Deciduous climbers. The vine scale will destroy them if you don't.

SPRAY your Ivy and all evergreen Creepers and Shrubs, and get rid of the Black Flat Scale and other pests.

SPRAY your Fences, Stakes and Posts, when Red Spider has been bad. Otherwise the crevices will be full of eggs during the winter.

KEEP A LOOK OUT FOR

Sootiness on Leaves.

Red Spots on Oranges and Lemons.

Whitish Marks and White Fluff on Palms, etc.

White Fluff on Apples.

Withering Leaves with Delicate Cobwebs under side.

Red Blisters on Leaves.



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THE "KEROTIN" SPRAY PUMP

:: KEEPS DOWN THE GARDEN PESTS ::

The Fruit, Flowers and Vegetables it saves—soon pay for it. It is strongly made from Brass—nothing to corrode. It will deliver a bucket of Emulsion as a fine mist for fifteen minutes, or may be used as a Jet Pump for Lime Washing or for washing down Windows or Vehicles. Fits to an ordinary Bucket or Kerosene Tin.

Sold complete with Iron Foot Rest, Hose and Graduating Spray.

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Anyone not Satisfied with this Mixture have only to say so and get their Money back !



..New Kinds..

Gladioli

Farley.—Deep rose, pale yellow throat, blotched with bright crimson. 1/6 each.

Ivanhoe.—Slatey mauve with large, clear white blotches, marked with rich deep violet. Distinct from all other Gladioli. 1/6 each.

New Poppy

Sunbeam.—A perennial resembling the Iceland, but longer stems and more robust, and a decided improvement. 1/6 per packet.

New Stock Seed

Heatham Beauty.—A new and distinct colour, plant of pyramidal habit, with large flowers of a rich mauve, shaded terra cotta. 1/- per packet.

Souvenir de Cannes.—A new pleasing shade, being a chestnut or garnet brown; a robust grower, with good spikes of bloom. 1/- per packet.

5 New Zinnias

Achievement.—The flowers are large and evenly quilled, generally reflexed. Colours include pale rose, salmon, lilac, scarlet, yellow, etc.; reverse side of petals being lilac; blooms have a cactus-like appearance. 1/- per packet.

Giant Buttercup.—The finest of the yellow shades, being a beautiful rich buttercup shade; long-lasting when cut. 1/- per packet.

Dahlia Flowered Mixed.—The bloom resembles a show Dahlia, petals in centre being quilled and slightly reflexed outer petals; very free blooming, and well suited for cutting. 1/- per packet.

Zinnia Giant Picotee, Mixed.—This distinct class should prove very popular and attractive. Flowers are of largest size, the tip of the petals being tipped or picoteed with a distinct colour, from the base of petal. Price, 1/- per packet.

Giant Picotee Zinnia.—Golden Pheasant.—A deep gold ground, with well defined tips of maroon. 1/- per packet.



..New Kinds..



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"ROSE QUEEN"

(A New Hardy Perennial like a Delphinium).

Colours bright rose. This comes to us with the description of being the best introduction of late years. 1/- per packet.

New Dahlia

"PETER PAN."

A new miniature sort. Grows 18 inches high. Flowers are Anemone shape, and petals tubular. Colour bright and varied, mostly bicolor. Mauve, with yellow, red and orange, purple and red, etc. Very compact and free bloomer. 1/- per packet.

New Sweet Pea

"MIDSHIPMITE"

(A Cupid Spencer).

A pretty Cupid Sweet Pea in the Spencer form. They have a low, compact form, and grow 6 inches high, 18 inches in diameter. Blooms are large, waved, and are borne in fours. Colour white, suffused, and edged violet. 1/- per packet.

Delphinium

"ROSE QUEEN."

A new bedding sort, growing in compact bush, 1 foot high. Flowers very deep blue, and produce abundantly. 1/- per packet.

New ROSES for 1921

See Page 66

— A —
New Bean

Shepherd's "Faultless Sydney"

(A Bush French Bean)

POINTS

FLAVOUR.—Superior to all other varieties ever offered in Sydney.

YIELD.—Heavier than any known French Bean.

PODS.—Absolutely stringless, thick, fleshy and tender.

SEASON.—Early.

HEIGHT.—Dwarf (Bush), no stakes required.

REPUTATION.—This Bean's record is quite all right, and although not yet known, it need not be regarded as an ordinary "Novelty." We have tested it out, and did not put it on the market till we were absolutely sure of it—hence we give our Clients our word that it is right, and will give growers a pleasant surprise.

Price : 1s. per pkt. 1s. 3d. posted

PERDRIAU
"WATERSHED"
(REGD.)
RED GARDEN HOSE
GUARANTEED
THREE YEARS

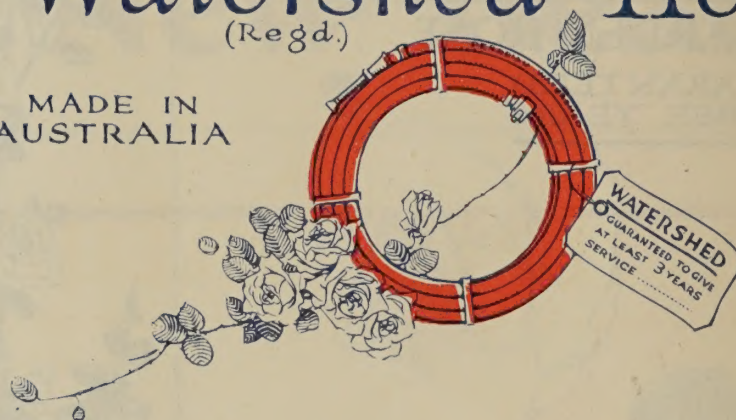
Sold by
P.L.C. SHEPHERD & SONS LTD
202 PITT STREET

PERDRIAU

"Watershed" Hose

(Regd.)

MADE IN
AUSTRALIA



PERDRIAU "Watershed" (Regd.)
Garden Hose is the original
Red Rubber Hose. "Watershed"
is strongly made from selected
Rubber and stout British Canvas.
It will give long service and
: : continuing satisfaction. : :
GUARANTEED 3 YEARS.

SOLD BY

P. L. C. SHEPHERD & SONS, LTD.

202 PITT STREET,
: : SYDNEY : :



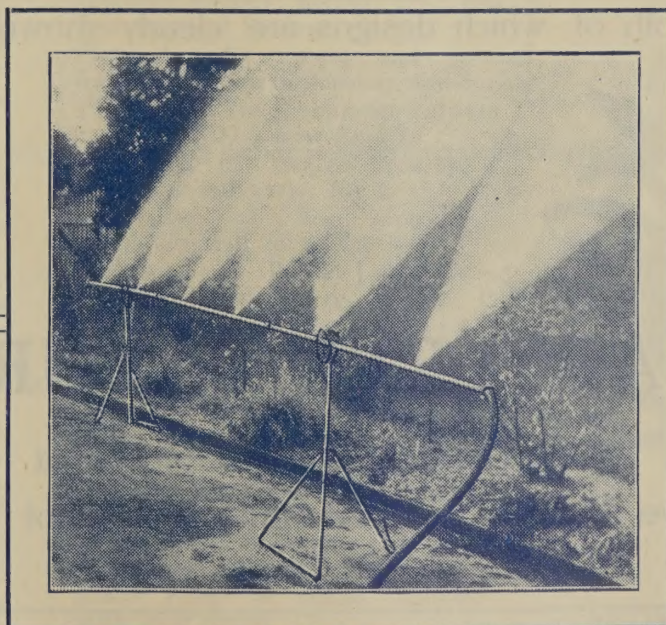
The very thing you have been looking for since you first started to grow things.

The Bartlett Saturators

: : : AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL SYSTEM OF : : :
GARDEN SPRAYING and HOSE HOLDING

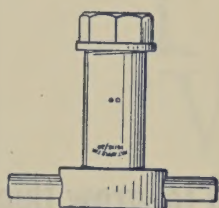
WHEN IN ACTION

THE BARTLETT SATURATOR furnishes a drenching fog-like mist, and which by a twist of the wrist can be made to spray vertically or horizontally, high or low, right hand or left hand, at any angle or degree, and moreover when so engaged it can be moved with ease from place to place without wetting the operator.

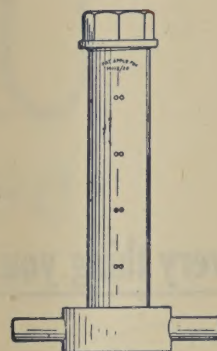


A BARTLETT OUTFIT COMPRISES

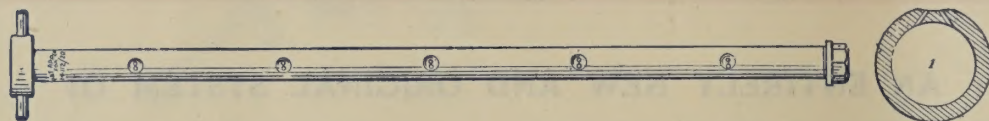
A **SPRAYER**, as shown in these Illustrations.



With either 1, 2, 4 or 6
Sets of Holes, at $5/-$,
— $5/6$ and $6/-$ each. —



Or in a 6ft. length like this—



which is priced at $13/6$ to $21/-$



All these Sprayers operate by being fitted into the spiral top of

A WROUGHT IRON STAND

made with either a TRIPOD BASE at $5/9$, or a SPIKED END at $2/3$, both of which designs are clearly shown on the margin.



IN

THE BARTLETT SATURATOR

you will discover that they are what you
have hitherto wanted but could not get

GENERAL LIST

OF

FLOWERS

ANNUALS.—Flower, produce seeds, and die same year as sown.

BIENNIALS.—Those which are sown one year and bear their flowers and seeds and die next year.

PERENNIALS.—Those which grow and flower for several years, usually blooming the second year from seed.

For Collections See page 59
For Climbers See page 60
For Everlastings See page 59

ACROLINUM.—(See Everlastings, p. 59.)

ALYSSUM.—Splendid for borders, edging or massing in beds.

Maritimum, Little Gem (Sweet Alyssum).—A good, serviceable white flowered; height, 6in.; sow in Autumn and Spring.

Saxatile compactum.—Showy, golden yellow flowers; hardy perennial; blooms the first season if sown early; dwarf grower; height, 6in.; sow in Autumn and Spring.

AMARANTHUS.—Half-hardy annuals, brilliant-foliaged plants.

Tricolor splendens.—The leaves are richly coloured in dark purple, yellow and green; height, 4ft.; sow in Spring. **Mixed,** all colours; a splendid variety of sorts; height, 3ft.; sow in Spring.

Henderi.—Rose, carmine, yellow and green.

Purple King.—Rich purple, giant size.

ANCHUSA ITALICA, Dropmore Variety.

—One of the best hardy perennials, and will become very popular; bears in abundance all summer, heads of the richest gentian blue flowers; height, 4ft.; sow in Autumn.

ANEMONE.—(Hardy Perennial.)

St. Brigid, Mixed.—This new variety blooms very quickly from seed, and makes splendid garden or pot plants and bulbs; are good for an annual display of beauty for years after. Flowers large, some double, some single, and of all colours. It is very interesting to grow these charming flowers from seed; splendid for massing; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn.

Coronaria, Mixed.—Height, 6in.; sow in Autumn.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon).—One of the most useful border plants; the more recently improved sorts are large, finely shaped flowers of the most brilliant colors, with beautifully marked throats.

Cottage Maid.—Pale coral pink, white throat, semi-dwarf.

Quadricolor.—Rich colours in purple, yellow and green.

Extra Fine, Mixed.—Hardy perennials. They are undoubtedly one of the best cut flowers, which can be readily grown from seed, flowering the first year, showy; height 2ft.; sow in Autumn and Spring.

Tom Thumb, Mixed.—Dwarf and compact in habit, brilliant coloured border plants; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn and Spring.

Separate Colours as under:

Hephaestos (Large Flowered).—Brilliant vermilion, with yellow spot on the underlip.

Yellow (Large Flowered).—A good spike of bloom.

Yellow, Red Striped.—Large flowered.

Queen Victoria.—Tall, pure white, splendid blooms; height, 2ft.; sow in Autumn and Spring.

Picturata.—Striped and spotted; height, 2ft.; sow in Autumn and Spring.

(The above set of separate colours for 3/-, post paid.)

Collection of Twelve separate colors, tall sorts, for 2/-

Collection of Six separate colours, tall sorts, for 1/3.

Collection of Twelve separate colours, dwarf sorts, for 2/-

Collection of Six separate colours, dwarf sorts, for 1/3.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine).—Fine

Double, Mixed.—Handsome, hardy perennial, border plants; height, 1½ft.; sow in Autumn.

Coerulea Hybrids.—Long spurred sorts, superb mixture; height 1½ft.; sow in Autumn.

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Strain.—A grand range of mixed colours with long spurs,



AMARANTHUS (Tricolor splendens).



AQUILEGIA (Mrs. Scott Elliott).



ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon), Queen Victoria.

All these 6d. per pkt. except
where otherwise priced. All
Flower Seeds POST FREE.

For Shepherd's Popular Collections of Flower Seeds see Page 59

FLOWER SEEDS—(Continued).

ARCTOTIS GRANDIS.—Pale white Marguerite-like flowers, hardy annual; height, 2ft.; sow in Autumn and Spring.

ASTERS (Half-hardy Annuals).

Shepherd's Superb Tasmanian Giant Branching.—This superb strain is of Tasmanian origin, and is especially adapted to our climatic conditions. The plants form strong branching bushes, 2 to 2½ feet high, bearing on long, strong stems. Their handsome Chrysanthemum-like blooms, under ordinary cultivation, average four inches across. Either for cutting or for massing this strain of Aster is undoubtedly the best grown, and should find a place in every garden; sow in Spring.

Tasmanian Giant Branching—

Blue	6d. per pkt.
Crimson	6d. „
Heliotrope	6d. „
Pink	6d. „
Purple	6d. „
Rose	6d. „
White	6d. „
Pink and White Striped	6d. „

Special Offer of these Eight Packets for 3/., post free. Also Mixed Tasmanian Giant Branching, in 6d. and 1/- packets.

Shepherd's Giant Crego Asters.—The finest of all Asters, either for cutting, decoration or garden work. Immense blooms of great beauty, free flowering, long lasting. In separate colours we offer the following:—

Wedgewood Blue	1/- per pkt.
Amethyst	1/- „
Blue and White Stripe	1/- „
Royal Purple	1/- „
Dark Blue	6d. „
Crimson	6d. „
Lavender	6d. „
Pink	6d. „
Purple	6d. „
Rose	6d. „
White	6d. „

Special Offer of these Eleven Packets for 6/6, post free. Also Mixed Giant Crego, in 6d. and 1/- packets.

OTHER ASTERS.

Dwarf Quilled, Mixed.—Various colours, quilled; hardy annuals; height, 1ft. 3d. per packet.

Paeony Flowered, Mixed.—Large and Double, various colours. 3d. per packet.

Comet, Mixed, Double.—Flowers similar to Japanese Chrysanthemums. 6d. packet.

Ostrich Plume, Mixed.—Produces immense bloom, with elegantly curled petals. 6d. per packet.

BALSAM.—Camellia flowered, Mixed.—Large bloom, rich colours, handsomely blotched, annuals; 2ft.; sow in Spring.

Double Mixed.—A good variety of colours; 2ft.; sow in Spring.



CALCEOLARIA.

BEGONIA (Tuberous-rooted Hybrids).—One of the most beautiful of all flowering plants suitable for pot culture or in a sheltered position in the garden. Handsome foliage, and bearing great quantities of lovely flowers of wax-like texture and exquisitely soft, delicate shades. Seeds are very fine, and must be carefully sown; seedlings bloom in five to eight months; tender perennials.

Finest Single, Mixed.—Height, 1½ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring. 1/6 per packet.

Finest Double, Mixed.—Height, 1½ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring. 1/6 per packet.

Gracilis Luminosa.—For bedding; bronze foliage and red flowers; very brilliant.

BRACHYCOMBE.—Iberidifolia, Mixed (Swan River Daisy).—Blue and white border plant.

CALCEOLARIA, Choicest Mixed.—For conservatory or bush-house; height, 1½ft.; sow in Autumn. Tender perennials for Glass House. 1/- per packet.

CALLIOPSIS (or Coreopsis), Mixed.—Very showy, hardy annuals, for mixed borders; height, 3ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Drummond.—Annual variety, yellow and bronze, quite distinct; height, 4ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Lanceolata Grandiflora.—A perennial variety, with large yellow flowers, very showy; height, 2ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

CANARY CREEPER.—(See Climbers, page 60.)

All above 6d. per pkt. except where otherwise priced. All Flower Seeds POST FREE

Carefully Selected and containing the Best Varieties

FLOWER SEEDS—(Continued).



CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM
(Shasta Daisy).



CENTAUREA.



CELOSIA (Thomsoni Magnifica).

CANDYTUFT, Fine, Mixed.—Useful border, hardy annuals, of easy culture; all colours; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Crimson.—Brilliant colour and profuse bloomer; height, 1½ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Lilac.—Fine trusses of rich lilac colour; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

White Rocket.—Magnificent long spikes, for cut flowers; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Empress.—Produces large trusses of pure white flowers, dwarf variety; height, 6in.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

CANNA.—Croz's Choicest Mixed.—Showy; will do well in damp places.

CANTERBURY BELLS, Single, Mixed.—Good, old-fashioned, hardy biennials, for mixed borders; height, 2ft.; sow in Autumn.

Double, Mixed.—Double bell flowers, all colours; height, 2ft.; sow in Autumn.

Calycanthema.—Cup and saucer, all colours, very pretty; height, 2ft.; sow in Autumn.

CARNATIONS are general favourites for their delicious fragrance and richness of colours. The Marguerite type is the most popular with the amateur, as they begin flowering in a few weeks from time of sowing. Hardy perennials.

American Perpetual Flowering, Mixed.—A superb strain or these new popular varieties, 25 seeds for 2/-.

Extra Fine, Mixed.—An established favourite, richly scented perennial; height, 1½ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring. 1/- per packet.

Giants of Nice.—One of the best strains from Giant seed; flowers fringed and strongly scented; perennials. 1/-.

Perpetual Flowering, Choice.—Saved from the finest collections of Tree Carnations, mixed; height, 2ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring. 1/- per packet.

CARNATIONS—

Marguerite, Mixed.—A fringed variety, flowers the first season from seed; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Good Mixed.—Will produce a good variety of colours; height, 1½ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

CELOSIA (Half-hardy Annuals).—**Childs.**—The Chinese Woolflower is a Celosia of new form and easy growth, two feet high, with a score of branches, each crowned with a great crimson ball of woolly substance which holds its colour and beauty all through the season, making it most interesting, novel and showy. Sow in Spring. 1/- per packet.

Pyramidalis Plumosa.—Handsome crimson and yellow plumes of blossom; height, 2ft.; sow in Spring.

Thomsoni Magnifica.—Improved feathered Cockscomb of great beauty, mixed; height, 2ft.; sow in Spring.

Collection of Celosia Thompsoni Magnifica, six separate colours, for 1/6, post paid.

CENTAUREA (Hardy Annuals).—**Suaveolens, Yellow.**—Flowers thistle-shaped and deliciously fragrant; hardy annual; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Imperialis, Mixed.—Giant-flowering Sweet Sultans, beautiful flowers, fine for cutting; height, 3ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Giant White.—A fine variety.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, Carinatum fl. pl. (Marguerites).—Double white, yellow and crimson flowers, annual; height, 1½ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Tricolor, Single, Mixed.—Free blooming, for mixed borders and cut flowers; annual; height, 1½ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Leucanthemum (Shasta Daisy).—Flowers large, white with yellow centre, fine for cutting; height, 1½ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.



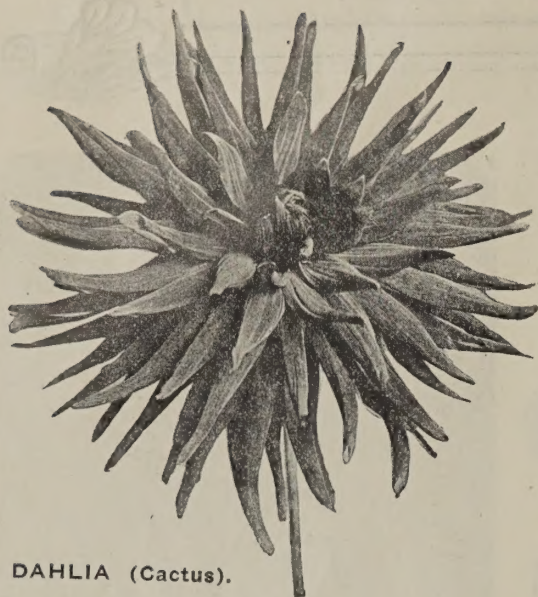
CANTERBURY BELL.



CHRYSANTHEMUM (Tricolor).

All above 6d. per pkt. except where otherwise priced.
All Flower Seeds POST FREE.

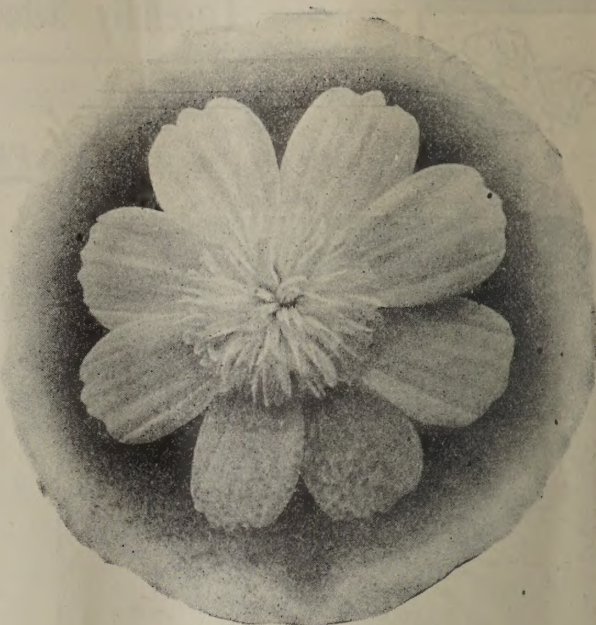
FLOWER SEEDS—(Continued).



DAHLIA (Cactus).



COLEUS (Large-leaved).

COSMOS
(Double Crown).

Collection of Flower Seeds for
Hot and Dry Climates see
Page 59

CINERARIA, Hybrida Grandiflora, Mixed.

A wondrously beautiful flowering plant suited for pot culture or sheltered position in the open garden. The large, luxuriant leaves are surmounted with large heads of magnificent flowers of the most brilliant colours. Nothing can be more showy or effective; the flowers make a glorious display for quite a long period; fine for massing or bordering.

Large-flowering (Colonial-grown).—Height, 1½ ft.; sow in Autumn; tender annuals. 1/6 and 2/6 per packet.

A Collection of Ten Choice Varieties, separate colours, for 3/-.

CLARKIA, Finest Mixed.—Hardy annual.

CLIANTHUS (Hardy Perennials).

Dampieri (Sturt's Desert Pea).—Our finest native flower, scarlet and black; height, 1 ft.; sow in Autumn. 1/- per packet.

Puniceous (New Zealand Glory Pea).—A handsome shrub, with crimson flowers; height, 6 ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring. Pour boiling water over Clianthus seed, and let it stand for 24 hours, then sow into permanent positions in garden.

COBEA SCANDENS.—(See Climbers, page 60.)

COCKSCOMB, Dwarf, Mixed.—Half-hardy annuals, various colours, useful for borders; height, 1 ft.; sow in Spring.

COLEUS (Large-leaved), Finest Mixed.—Tender perennials; large and superbly variegated leaves; attractive plants, suitable for garden or pots; height, 2 ft.; sow in Spring. 1/- per packet.

COLUMBINE.—(See Aquilegia.)

CONVOLVULUS.—Minor, Mixed. — Dwarf half-hardy annuals; excellent for clump in mixed borders; height, 1 ft.; sow in Spring. 1/- per packet.

Major, Mixed.—(See Climbers, page 60.)

Giant Japanese.—Rich dark heart-shaped foliage, flowers really gigantic, all shades; height, 20 ft.; sow in Spring; half-hardy.

CORNFLOWER.—Fine, Mixed. — Free blooming, hardy annuals; useful for cut flowers; height, 1½ ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring. **Dwarf Blue.**—Bright blue flowers, suitable for bouquets; annual; height, 1½ ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

COSMOS (Half-hardy Annuals).

Double Crown, Mixed Colours.—A very striking variety, having a perfectly double centre, beautifully crested, giving it an appearance of a crown; growth strong and vigorous; similar to the ordinary Cosmos. Type is not quite fixed, and is apt to revert back to the single strain; height, 5 ft.; sow in Spring.

Lady Lennox (Pink).—A delightful shell pink, large single bloom, very fine; height, 6 ft.; sow in Spring.

Lady Lennox (White).—Very large, pure white.

COSMOS (Half-hardy Annuals).

Mammoth.—Flowers single, immense size, Excellent for cutting; height, 5 ft.; sow in Spring.

Klondyke.—Flowers orange-yellow, single, very floriferous; height, 5 ft.; sow in Spring.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM (Tender Perennials).—Choicest Mixed. — Charming tuberous plants, for pots in frame or bush-house; height, 6 in.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Giganteum.—Selected from all the best large-flowering kinds; height, 9 in.; sow in Autumn or Spring. 1/- per packet.

DAHLIA (Perennial)—Cactus, Finest Mixed. — Saved from a splendid collection containing all the best varieties; height, 5 ft.; sow in Spring.

Collarette, Mixed.—A choice strain, fine for cutting.

Double, Choicest Mixed.—Saved from the finest show colours; height, 4 ft.; sow in Spring.

Single, Mixed.—Superb mixture, all colours, grand border flowers; height, 4 ft.; sow in Spring.

Pompone.—Small delicately formed double flowers, invaluable for cutting; height, 2 ft.; sow in Spring.

Paeony Flowered, Double, Mixed.—Enormous flowers, like big Paeonies; height, 6 ft.; sow in Spring.

Peter Pan.—(See Novelties, pages 39-42.)

DAISY (Perennials)

Monstrosa, Mixed.—A fine mixture of giant flowering sorts, extra good.

Double Garden, Mixed.—The universal favourite for edging or mixed borders; height, 6 in.; sow in Autumn.

DESERT PEA.—(See Clianthus.)

DELPHINIUM, Shepherd's Superb.—A splendid strain of these popular hardy garden plants. The foliage is very attractive, and plants strong and neat in habit. The blooms are of immense size, semi-double, and double, dressing the long graceful, stately spikes. The colours range through every shade of blue to purple. By keeping the plants well watered and the flower spikes cut, a second crop of bloom may be had in flower for several months. They take up very little room, and may be planted nine inches apart the first season; then they should be taken up and replanted in well-manured soil about 15 inches apart. They are most attractive when planted in groups or massed (hardy perennials); height, 3 ft.; sow in Autumn. 1/- and 2/6 per packet.

Choice Mixed.—Height, 3 ft.; sow in Autumn. 6d. per packet.

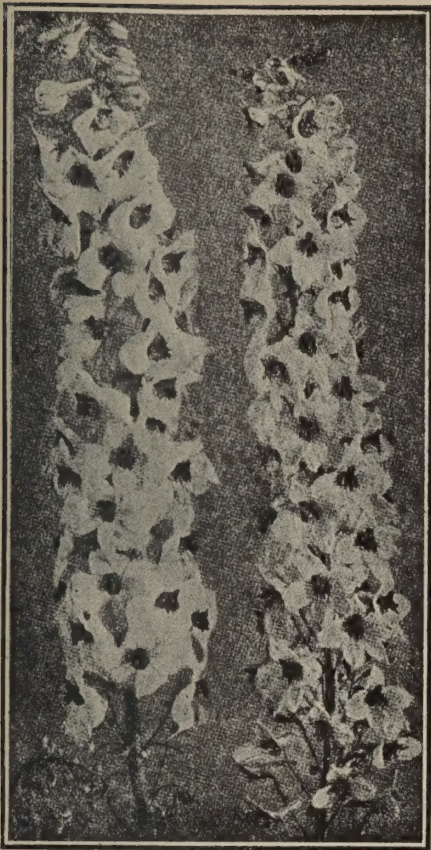
Blue Butterfly.—Beautiful dwarf blue, for bedding.



CLIANTHUS DAMPIERI (Sturt's Desert Pea).



CINERARIA.



DELPHINIUM.

DIANTHUS—Chinensis, Double, Mixed (Indian Pinks).—Hardy biennials; free flowering, various colours; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.
Diadematus, Double, Mixed.—Fine double flowers, deep crimson colours, with white edges; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Heddewigi laciniatus, Mixed.—Single, the grandest form of Indian Pink known, single blossoms; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Collection of Dianthus, twelve separate colours for 2/-, post paid.

DIGITALIS GLOXINOIDES (Foxglove).—Hardy perennial, fine spikes of long flowers; height, 3ft.; sow in Autumn.

DIMORPHOTHECA (Aurantiaea Hybrids).—New selected hybrids in splendid mixture of the African Golden Orange Daisy. The plants grow from 12 to 15 inches high, and the flowers are about 2½ inches across. They vary in colour from pure white to reddish and bluish white tints, also various shades of lemon-yellow and beautiful salmon. They like a bright, sunny position; height, 1ft.; sow in Spring. 1/- per pkt.

DOLICHOS.—(See Climbers, page 60.)

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (Californian Poppy)

Mandarin.—Free blooming, bright orange flowers; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Rose Cardinal.—Bright rose-coloured flowers, pretty foliage, perfectly hardy; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Mixed.—Orange yellow and single white, mixed; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Crimson.—Clear rosy crimson; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

EVERLASTING PEAS.—(See Everlastings, page 59.)

EVENING SCENTED STOCK.—(See Matthiola.)

FORGET-ME-NOT, Mixed.—Well-known Spring flowering perennial; colours blue and white; height, 9in.; sow in Autumn.

FOXGLOVE.—(See Digitalis.)



ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

FREESIA (Hybrid), Mixed.—Thanks to the production of Hybrids followed up for years by Prof. Ragioneri, of Florence, a complete scale of colours, ranging from the lightest to the deepest shades, has at last been obtained of these old favourites. This Freesia will soon be grown everywhere, the more so because the new race is easy to sow and quick in blossoming; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn. 1/- per pkt.

FUCHSIA, Double and Single Mixed.—Hardy shrub for pot or shaded position. 1/- per packet

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA, Mixed.—Hardy perennials, will bloom in the driest situations; height, 1½ft.; sow in Autumn and Spring.

Lorenziana.—Double variety of colour; excellent for cut flowers; height, 1½ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Semi-plena, Mixed.—A new very large flowering sort, splendid for cutting; height, 1½ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

GERANIUM, Zonale, Mixed (Horseshoe).—Saved from the best sorts; perennials; height, 2ft.; sow in Spring.

GEUM COCCINEUM.—Double scarlet, showy perennial border plants; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn.

GLADIOLUS (Fordhook Hybrids).—A choice strain of these hardy bulbs. Seed, 1/- per packet.

GLOBE AMARANTHUS.—(See Everlastings, page 59.)

GLOXINIA GRANDIFLORA, Choice Mixed.—One of the handsomest flowers in existence, greenhouse culture; height, 6in.; sow in Autumn. 1/- per packet.

GODETIA, Mixed.—Hardy annual of easy culture; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn.

Mixed.—All varieties. 6d. per packet.

GOURDS.—(See Loofa, in Climbers, page 60.)

GRASSES (Ornamental).—Sow in clumps during the Autumn.

Tricholaena Rosea (Red Top Grass).—This pretty Grass presents a most attractive appearance in borders, and when cut is excellent for bouquets. 6d. per packet.

Mixed Grasses, 6d. per packet.



GLOXINIA.

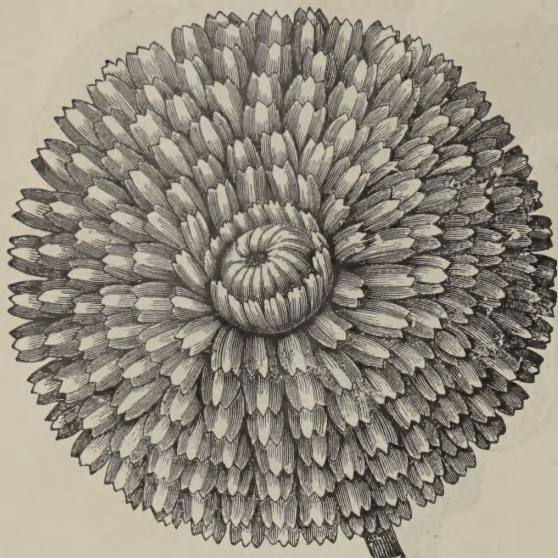


DIMORPHOTHECA.



GRASSES (Ornamental, Mixed).

FLOWER SEEDS—(Continued).



MARIGOLD (Meteor).

LUPINUS
(Polyphyllus, Mixed).

GYPSOPHYLLA.

GYPSOPHYLLA ELEGANS.—Hardy annual; white feathery flowers, useful for bouquets or edgings; height, 2ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower).—Hardy Annuals.—**Annus Purpureus (New Chestnut Red Hybrids).**—A remarkable new race of wonderful beauty, variety and interest, quick and robust in growth; some plants produce flowers of a rich chestnut red colour, others red flowers tipped with yellow, others red margined with yellow in varying widths. About 12 per cent. of the plants may produce all yellow flowers, but these plants may be picked out by noting the degree of purple in the stem growth; plants with green stems will bear yellow flowers; height, 6ft.; sow in Spring. 1/- pkt.

Cumerifolius Purpureus.—A new small-flowered Hybrid of the miniature type, containing shades of pink to deep purple; but like the large variety, is not quite true to colour; height, 4ft.; sow in Spring. 1/- per packet.

Giant Russian (Large Sunflower).—Very large annual; height, 6ft.; sow in Spring.

Cucumerifolius (Miniature Sunflower).—Compact variety, with numerous flowers; height, 4ft.; sow in Spring.

Globosus fistulosus.—Fine double-flowered sort, quilled petals, densely packed; height, 5ft.; sow in Spring.

Orion.—With twisted petals, orange and lemon shades; height, 5ft.; sow in Spring.

Star-shaped Double.—A double form of Miniature, with twisted petals, like a Cactus Dahlia.

Sunlight.—Golden yellow, dark centre, Cactus-like flower.

HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM.—(See Everlastings, page 59.)

HELIOTROPE, Finest Mixed.—Hardy perennial, deliciously fragrant; for pots and borders; height, 3ft.; sow in Spring.

HOLLYHOCK, Mixed.—From the finest English varieties; perennial; height, 6ft.; sow in Autumn.

HONESTY, Purple.—Hardy biennial; interesting in dried state, for Winter bouquets; height, 2ft.; sow in Autumn.

HUNNEMANNIA FUMARIAEFOLIA.—Perennial; bright yellow flowers, borne on long stems; height, 1½ft.; sow in Autumn and Spring.

IMPATIENS (Holstii Hybrids), Mixed.—Improved Zanzibar Balsam; makes a fine pot plant for bush-house, under trees, etc.

IPOMOEA, Cardinales.—(See Climbers, page 60.)

LARKSPUR, Dwarf Hyacinth-flowered.—Hardy annual; double, various shades; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn.

Stock-flowered, Mixed.—A showy, tall-growing strain. Collection of Larkspur, six separate colours for 1/3, post paid.

LATHYRUS PUBESCENS.—A semi-shrubby variety, covered with long spikes of lovely pale blue flowers. (Blue Perennial Pea.) Height, 5ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

LAVENDER.—Hardy perennial shrub, well-known for its delicious fragrance; height, 2ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

LEPTOSYNE, Maritima.—Light yellow flowers; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring. (Hardy annual.)

LINARIA, Maroccana.—Mixed yellow, purple, and other tints; good for massing; height, 1½ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring. (Hardy annual.)

LINUM GRANDIFLORUM, Rubrum (Scarlet Flax).—Hardy annual; unsurpassed for brilliancy; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

LOBELIA.—Pretty bedding plant, useful for hanging baskets. (Half-hardy annuals.)

White Gem.—Most perfect white variety in cultivation; compact habit; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Dwarf Blue.—The compact dwarf bushy kind, the best for edging; height, 6in.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Primma Donna.—Crimson flowers. **LOOFA, or DISHCLOTH GOURD.**—(See Climbers, page 60.)

LOVE-IN-A-MIST.—(See Nigelle.)

LUPINUS, Annual Sorts, Mixed.—This mixture includes every form and shade of colour; height, 2ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Blue Gem.—A fine companion to above, except colour, which is a fine shade of blue. 1/- per packet.

Pink Pearl.—A beautiful pink shade, profuse with blooms. 1/- per packet.

Polyphyllus, Mixed.—Hardy perennial; fine large flowers; height, 2ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

MANDEVILLEA SUAVEOLENS (Hardy Deciduous).—

Perennial climber, with trumpet-shaped white flowers, fragrant; height, 25ft.; sow in Spring.

MARGUERITES.—(See Chrysanthemum Seed.)

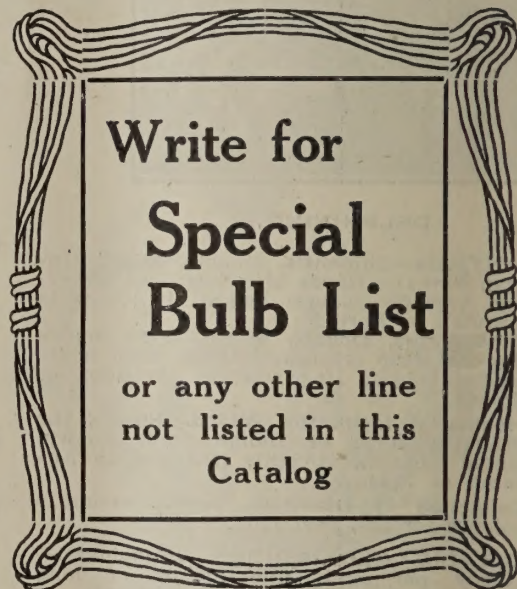
MARIGOLD (Hardy Annuals), Meteor.—The old-fashioned garden Marigold, orange and lemon stripe; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

African, Mixed.—Half-hardy, fine blossoms of orange and lemon; height, 2ft.; sow in Spring.

French, Mixed (Half-hardy).—Brilliantly marked, crimson, maroon and gold; height, 1½ft.; sow in Spring.

MATTHIOLA BICORNIS (Night-Scented Stock).—Deliciously fragrant at sunset; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring; hardy annual.

All these 6d. per pkt. except where otherwise priced. All Flower Seeds
— POST FREE. —

HELIANTHUS CUCUMERIPLINO
(Miniature Liniflower).

MAURANDIA, Mixed.—(See Climbers, page 60.)

MIGNONETTE (Hardy Annuals).—Sweet, large flowered.—A splendid variety, exquisitely scented, red-tinted flowers; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Crimson Queen.—Robust, free growing variety, with fine crimson-tinted blossoms; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Golden Queen.—Fine, golden-coloured flowers, distinct from all others; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Matchet, Golden.—Spikes of bloom richly coloured; excellent for pots; height, 9in.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Goliath.—Very large spikes of double red blooms; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Orange Queen.—The latest and best of the Matchet type.

Yellow Prince.—Fine spikes of yellow bloom.

MIMULUS (Monkey Flower), Tigrinus, Mixed.—The markings of this sort are endless; splendid for massing in beds or for pot culture; height, 6in.; sow in Autumn or Spring; annuals.

MINA LOBATA.—(See Climbers, page 60.)

MUSK.—This old favourite delights in rich soil and moisture; height, 6in.; sow in Spring; annual.

MYOSOTIS PALUSTRIS (True Forget-Me-Not).—Bright blue; nice plant for moist situations; height, 1ft.; sow in Spring; Hardy perennial.

NASTURTIUM (Hardy Perennials).—**Tom Thumb, Mixed (Indian Cress).**—A combination of all the most brilliant dwarf sorts; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Tall, Mixed.—(See Climbers, page 60.)

NEMESIA STRUMOSA GRANDIFLORA, Mixed.—This fine, hardy annual is a favourite with all for massing; most brilliant colours. Height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

NEMESIA STROMOSA RETICULATA (New).—The flowers are mottled, very showy and distinct, fine large flowers, colour ranging from crimson to golden yellow. 1/- per packet.

NEMOPHILA, Mixed.—Hardy annuals; for edges, etc.

NIGELLA DAMASCENA (Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil in a Bush).—Curious light blue and white flowers; hardy annual; pretty fern-like foliage; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn.

PANSY (Annual).

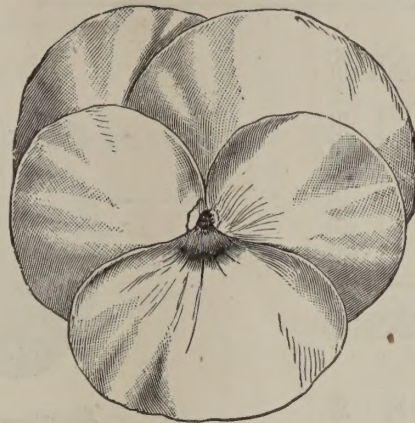
Shepherd's Superb, Mixed.—This splendid mixture cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction, containing as it does the choicest strains from the most noted Pansy Specialists in the world, and includes almost every shade of colour, exquisitely spotted and blotched, veined, mottled and margined, and fancy varieties. This strain is so beautiful that no description or praise can do it justice, being unsurpassed for rich and varied colours and immense size. Height, 6in.; sow in Autumn. 1/- and 2/6 per packet.

Large French, Mixed.—A mixture of the finest named sorts, imported; will produce splendid large flowers, brilliant colours, and varieties endless; height, 6in.; sow in Autumn.

Bugnot's Superb, Blotched.—Very beautiful class, extra large flowers with broad blotches; height, 6in.; sow in Autumn. 1/- per packet.

Cassiers.—Saved from very large and beautifully blotched model flowers; 6in.; sow in Autumn. 1/- per packet.

Victoria.—Red or bright carmine colour, large and well formed; height, 6in.; sow in Autumn.



PANSY (Pure Yellow).



PANSY (Large, French Mixed).

PANSY (Annual).

Odiers or Blotched.—A large flowering Pansy, much admired in France; height, 6in.; sow in Autumn.

Trimardeau Giant.—Large blooms, with three large spots, varied in colour; height, 9in.; sow in Autumn.

Candidissima (Snow Queen).—Flowers of a delicate satiny white; good shape; height 6in.; sow in Autumn.

Lord Beaconsfield.—Purple violet, the upper petals shading off to a light tint; height, 6in.; sow in Autumn.

King of the Blacks.—Darkest, true, extra fine strain; height, 6in.; sow in Autumn.

White Giant.—Pure white, with a large violet blotch on the three lower petals; height, 6in.; sow in Autumn.

Yellow Giant.—Clear, yellow, heavily blotched on the three lower petals; height, 6in.; sow in Autumn.

Blue Giant.—Splendid ultramarine blue, with purple violet eye; height, 6in.; sow in Autumn.

Pure Yellow.—Clear golden yellow, without eye, very good for bedding; height, 6in.; sow in Autumn.

Gold Margined.—Carefully selected strain, splendid large flowers; height, 6in.; sow in Autumn.

Parisian Giant.—Very handsome and beautifully marked flowers; height, 6in.; sow in Autumn.

Masterpiece (Giant Curled Pansy).—A remarkable new type, every petal being conspicuously undulated and curled; height, 6in.; sow in Autumn.

Madame Perret.—A new and beautiful strain; flowers of large size, all colours, especially rich in red and wine shades.

Orchid Flowered, Mixed.—A mixture of delicate shades and pleasing light tones of yellows, lavender, red and mauve; flowers large.

Mixed.—Great variety of colours, very hardy; height, 6in.; sow in Autumn.

Coquette de Poissy.—Rosy mauve.

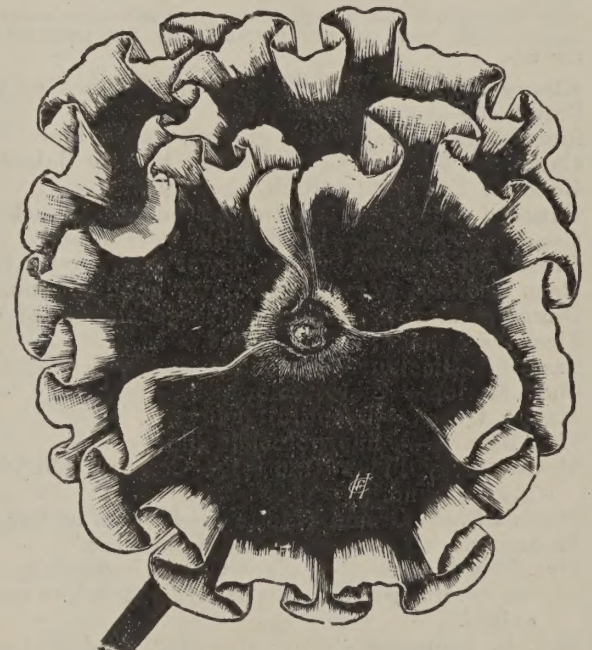
Peacock.—Reddish blue, white edge.

Fire King.—Golden yellow, upper petals crimson.

Psyche.—Flowers curled, with violet blotches and white edge.

PASSION FRUIT (Passiflora Edules).—(See Climbers, page 60.)

Tacsonia Mollissima (Banana Passion Fruit).—(See Climbers, page 60.)



PANSY (Shepherd's Superb).



PANSY (Cassius).



All above 6d. per packet except where otherwise priced.
All Flower Seeds POST FREE.



Sweet Peas

Shepherd's WINTER Flowering Spencers

The finest type of Sweet Pea grown, of exceptionally large size, the standard being waved or frilled, and the general effect remarkably graceful and attractive; the most popular variety to date. Make a good display in your garden this season; you won't regret it.

We offer the following colours, Australian-raised sorts and local saved seed, each 6d. per packet; any Six packets for 2/6, or Twelve for 5/-.

- Albury Lavender (Motte).—Large blooms of true Lavender.
 Blue Bird.—Large blooms, dark blue.
 Blue Flake.—Grey-white ground, flaked blue.
 Chocolate Flake.—Grey ground, heavily flaked chocolate.
 Concord Exquisite.—Rich, creamy pink.
 Concord Charm.—Heliotrope standard, bluish-white wings.
 Concord Countess.—Blush pink, very free.
 Cream Picotee.—A cream flower with pretty pink margin.
 Deep Red.—A very deep colour, good substance.
 Dunmore Maroon.—Beautiful large blooms of chocolate maroon.
 Florence Sulman.—Rich cerise.
 Lavender Bicolour.—Lavender standard, white wings.
 Maid Marion.—Claret colour.
 Mauve Queen.—Beautiful mauve.
 Max Beyer.—A fine porcelain blue.
 Motte's Grey Flake (Motte).—Colour, rich chocolate flakes on grey ground.
 Motte's Blush Cream (Motte).—Blooms of fine size and form.
 Moonstone (Motte).—A fine light blue.
 Mrs. May Hassett.—A giant bloom, beautifully suffused with pink on cream ground; this is without doubt one of the finest yet raised.
 Mrs. E. Simpson.—White standard, shaded chocolate.
 Melrose Rubra.—Ruby red, good form.
 Motte's Winter Flowering Spencers, Mixed.—A choice mixture of this noted raiser's introductions, comprising many different colours. 1/- per packet.
 Pink Perfection.—Clear shell pink.
 Pink Picotee.—White, pink margin.
 Pink Pearl.—Beautiful pale pink.
 Primrose Queen.—A fine cream self.
 Purple King.—Rich, deep purple.
 Red Flake.—White ground, mottled and splashed red.
 Salmonia.—Rosy salmon.
 Snowbird.—Large pure white.
 Shepherd's Winter Flowering Spencers, Mixed.—A beautiful blending of the above, and the best American introductions. A mixture of the highest quality. 6d., 1/- and 2/6 per packet.
 Yarrowa.—A favourite pink.

THE CULTIVATION OF WINTER FLOWERING SPENCER SWEET PEAS.

In the vicinity of Sydney and districts of similar altitudes, sowing should be made in January and successive sowings in February, March and April, and again in July; in colder districts, sow in March and April, and again in the early Spring. To obtain the best results, the soil should be well prepared by trenching and enriching with well-rotted dairy or stable manure, and a little bonedust well incorporated with the soil. Water once a week with a little liquid manure when the plants are showing signs of flowering; this will benefit the plants and increase the size of the blooms. Select a warm situation and sow the seed 4in. to 6in. apart, and if show blooms are required, thin out the plants 6in. to 9in. As soon as they are a few inches high, they should be tied to a trellis or wire netting. Water freely, as they are lovers of moisture. The flowers must be picked freely, and not allowed to go to seed, otherwise the blooming period is considerably reduced.



Some Sweet Peas are scarce this Season so order early. If we are out of any sort we will substitute a near kind.

SWEET PEAS—Continued.

SWEET PEAS. GIANT SPENCER SUMMER FLOWERING.

All 6d. per packet.

1 Packet each,	6 sorts, Named, for	2s. 6d.
1 Packet each,	12 sorts, Named, for	4s. 0d.
1 Packet each,	18 sorts, Named, for	5s. 6d.

(SELECTED FROM LIST BELOW.)

A few of our customers have asked us why their Sweet Peas will not start, as the seed is apparently sound. Many varieties have a very hard seed coat which prevents the moisture from getting into the seed for a long time. The moisture must get into the seed to start the process of growth. Take a sharp knife, or file, and cut a small notch in the seed on the side opposite the eye or sprouting point of the seed.

Giant Spencer, SUMMER Flowering

- America.—Red flakes on white ground.
 Apple Blossom, Spencer.—Bright rose standard, primrose wings.
 Asta Ohn.—Dainty pinkish lavender.
 Bertrand Deal.—Pale rosy lilac, very large Spencer form.
 Blanche Ferry.—Red and Pink.
 Blue Picotee (New).—White edged, violet.
 Fiery Cross.—Orange overlaid fire red.
 Mrs. Townsend.—White, flaked violet.
 Royal Purple.—Rich colour, fine form.

The above class of Pea continued next page.

SWEET PEAS

Giant Spencer, SUMMER Flowering

(Continued)

- Countess Spencer.**—Bright pink, wavy edges.
Dainty Spencer.—White, edged with rose.
Duplex Spencer.—Rich deep pink, mostly with double standards.
Florence Morse.—Blush, with pink edge.
Florence Nightingale.—Rich lavender, very large.
Gaiety Spencer.—Large pleasing shade of white, striped blue.
Illuminator Spencer.—The most charming combination, and very difficult to describe, the warm salmon-orange ground colour of the flower shining through rich cerise pink.
King Edward.—Bright crimson scarlet.
King White Spencer.—The finest white of all; the immense petals are pure opaque white, of great substance and quality, and without exception The King of all White Sweet Peas.
Margaret Madison.—A pale lavender blue self.
Orchid Spencer.—The colour is a rich deep lavender throughout, slightly suffused pink on both standard and wings.
Othello.—Deep maroon, large and beautiful.
Sterling Stent.—Cerise orange, very fine colour.
Scarlet Emperor.—Beautiful true scarlet, very large.
Senator Spencer.—A beautifully flaked and striped variety, chocolate and seal brown, on a ground of ivory.
Thos. Stevenson.—A splendid orange scarlet; a beauty.
Vermilion Brilliant.—Finest large scarlet yet raised.
Wedgwood Spencer (the Best Blue Spencer).—This variety is a true self, being a most beautifully Wedgwood blue throughout the entire flower.
White Spencer.—A very fine pure white.
Shepherd's Superb Summer Giant Flowering Spencers, Mixed.—This is the best mixture that can be made from existing varieties. The colours are well proportioned, and the amount of each is determined by a well-studied and carefully-arranged formula, which has been tried and corrected for many years. All the newer and best varieties are in this mixture. 6d. and 1/- per packet.

- TALL-GROWING GRANDIFLORA, Mixed.**—A good mixture, including all shades of colour; sweetly scented.
EARLY WINTER FLOWERING GRANDIFLORA, Mixed.—A splendid mixture of colours. 6d. and 1/- per packet.
CUPID DWARF or BEDDING SWEET PEAS, Mixed.—These Dwarf Sweet Peas are of real value for borders, beds or pots.
PEAS, EVERLASTING.—(See Everlastings, page 59.)

The Hatcher Strain of WINTER Flowering Spencers

- Brookvale Dairymaid.**—Red standard, white wings.
Brookvale Dawn.—Ivory white, suffused with light pink.
Brookvale Dreamland.—Cream Picotee, strong stiff stems. A perfect gem. Champion, Adelaide Show, September, 1920.
Brookvale Milkmaid.—Pure white, beautifully waved.
Brookvale Purpurea.—Purple, violet with silky sheen. Very beautiful and unique; will produce a few pink sports.

SWEET PEAS—(Continued).

The Hatcher Strain of WINTER Flowering Spencers

(Continued)

- Brookvale Pansy.**—Peculiar shade, best described by its name; a very large pea, and finely waved.
Brookvale Sunrise.—A clinking pea. A lovely shade of salmon.
Brookvale Yarralla.—A light Yarrawa, producing many fours.
Brookvale Gallipoli.—A brilliant red.
Cecil Hatcher.—A fine dark maroon.
Devonshire Cream.—Bold, waved flower.
Eric Hatcher.—A pink of excellent form.
Frank Hatcher.—A purple and indigo on opening, changing as the flowers develop to a lighter blue.
Harlequin.—Crimson flake, very profuse bloomer; medium growth.
Little Boy Blue.—Light blue of medium size; very floriferous.
Miss Rowley.—A light rose heliotrope; the florist's favourite.
Narabeen.—Red and cerise bi-colour. Striking effective colour.
W. F. Maclean.—Carmine cerise; quite a distinct colour.
 (All the above, 1/- per packet; 10/- per doz., post free.)
Mixed Hatcher Strain.—A choice blending of all the above varieties. 1/- and 2/6 per packet.



PENTSTEMON.

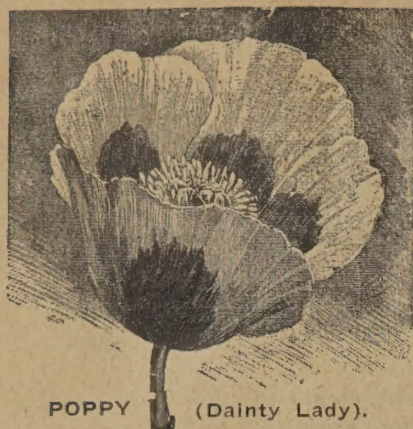
Pentstemon

GRANDIFLORA, Finest Mixed.—Herbaceous perennials, a splendid collection of large-flowering sorts; height, 1½ ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Pelargonium

LARGE FLOWERED.—Includes all the best and richest coloured named sorts; perennial; height, 2 ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring. 1/6 per packet.

All above 6d. per pkt. except where otherwise priced. All Flower Seeds POST FREE

FLOWER SEEDS—(Continued).

POPPY (Dainty Lady).



POPPY (Admiral).



PETUNIA (Double Fringed).

All these 6d. per pkt. except where
otherwise priced. All Flower
Seeds POST FREE.



POLYANTHUS.

PETUNIAS (Half-hardy Perennials).—Petunias, in their many beautiful varieties, form a highly interesting and desirable class of free-flowering plants for garden culture. The blooms are of immense size, beautifully formed, and of the most charming and delicate colours; some of the flowers are exquisitely veined or pencilled, others blotched or striped. The "Fringed" varieties, both double and single, produce some charming flowers, the edges of the petals being elegantly cut or fringed, whilst the colours are most varied and beautiful. A soil composed of equal parts of loam and thoroughly decayed cow dung, with plenty of sharp sand added, forms an excellent compost for these; but the seeds, being very small, require special care in sowing. Fill your pots or seed pans to near the rim, and press the soil down firmly and evenly; sow thinly, and cover the seeds very slightly with fine soil, and keep it moist. As soon as the young plants are fit to handle they may be planted into the places where they are to remain, taking care to shade and water them till they are thoroughly established.

Shepherd's Ruffled Giants.—The largest and richest coloured variety in cultivation. Single flowers frequently measure over five inches in diameter, ruffled or fringed on the edges, and beautifully veined, with various shades of purple, rose, lavender, yellow, crimson, pink, pure white, etc.; very fine; height, 1½ ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring. 1/6 per packet.

Single, Fine Mixed.—Large flowered, very showy in borders; height, 1½ ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Double, Mixed.—Single Fringed, large double-flowered, assorted colours; height, 1 ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring. 1/- packet.

Double, Fringed.—Comprises the most superb double kinds, fringed, striped, etc.; height, 1 ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring. 1/- per packet.

Single, Fringed.—A superb mixture of large various-coloured fringed blooms. 1/- per packet.

PHASEOLUS CARACALLA (Snail Flower).—(See Climbers, page 60.)

PHLOX (Drummondii grandiflora).—All colours mixed (large flowering). Unequalled in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly coloured flowers. The plants are hardy, bush-like annuals, with many broad, flat-topped clusters of nearly round flowers. They are of easiest culture and bloom profusely through a long season. Especially attractive in masses. A sunny situation is desirable. Well pulverised soil, preferably rich and mellow, should be used, and the seed, which germinates rather slowly, covered with about one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. Transplant when large enough to handle; height, 1 ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

PHLOX.—Collection, Phlox Drummondii.—Twelve separate colours for 2/- six separate colours for 1/3. All post paid.

Perennial.—Various colours quite distinct from the annual sort, producing spikes of bloom; does not usually flower the first season; height, 2 ft.; sow in Spring.

PHYSOSTEGIA (Virginiana Gigantea), Mixed.—Height, 4 ft.; sow in Autumn. 1/- per packet. One of the prettiest hardy perennials; it forms dense bushes, bearing pretty Erica or Heath-like spikes of flowers; pure white.

POLYANTHUS, Choicest Mixed.—Universal favourites for Spring flower garden; hardy perennial; height, 6 in.; sow in Autumn.

POPPY (Hardy Annuals): Orientale Hydrinum, Mixed.—Rose, lilac and mauve shades. The popular large-flowered perennial Poppy; height, 2 ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Paeony Flowered, Mixed.—Showy annuals, valuable in large gardens; height, 3 ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

The Shirley, Mixed.—Semi-double; remarkably handsome, and beautiful colours; height, 2 ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Danebrog (Victoria Cross Poppy).—Crimson flowers, with broad white cross; height, 2 ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Glaucum (Tulip Poppy).—Vivid scarlet, flowers abundantly; hardy annual; height, 1 ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Iceland (Single), Finest Mixed.—Perennial Poppies, equally adapted for beds or groups; height, 1 ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Admiral.—Pure white, single, with band of brilliant scarlet; height, 3 ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Snowdrift.—A lovely double-fringed variety of purest white; height, 2 ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Umbrosum.—Flowers deep crimson, with shining dark spot on end petal; height, 2 ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Dainty Lady.—Rosy mauve, dark blotch.

Ranunculus Flowered.—Salmon shaded, mixed. Beautiful strain of double and semi-double Poppies; pink and salmon shades predominate.

Sunbeam.—(See Novelties, pages 39 to 42.)

PORTULACA.—Few flowers make such a dazzling display of colour in the bright sunshine as a bed of Portulacas. The glossy cup-shaped single flowers and rose-like double flowers, about one inch across, range through many shades of red, white, pink, orange, yellow, striped, etc. Plants low growing or creeping with thick, fleshy stems tinged with red and small quill-shaped leaves. Desirable also for edgings. They are in bloom through a long season. For massed beds, seed can be sown broadcast, the soil sifted on, and the whole carefully pressed with a board.

Double Mixed. Single Mixed.

FLOWER SEEDS—(Continued).

PRIMULA, Sinensis Fimbriata, Ch. Mixed.—The charming and beautifully fringed Chinese Primrose; all colours, very suitable for pots, with their pretty foliage and fringed flowers; height, 9in.; sow in Autumn. 1/- packet.

Malacoides.—A beautiful type, very suitable for the bush-house or for bedding out in cool positions. It has recently been used for bedding out in suitable positions in the Sydney gardens, and the effect was exceedingly fine. It grows about eight to twelve inches high, throwing long stems, bearing bunches of primrose-like flowers of a beautiful rosy lavender tint. Colonial grown. 6d. packet.

PYRETHRUM (Hardy Perennial): Aureum (Golden Feather).—Golden leaved; used for edging or borders; height, 6in.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Roseum Mixed.—Persian insect powder plant; height, 1ft.; bearing large daisy-like blooms ranging in colour from light pink to deep red, bright yellow centre; graceful, most suited to a cool climate; sow in Autumn or Spring.

RANUNCULUS, Asiaticus, Mixed.—A bulbous plant, which, if sown early, will bloom the same season. For bedding purposes these cannot be excelled. Coming into flower in early Spring, their brilliant colours and exquisite form at once strike the eye. Large heads of flowers carried on stems about 12 inches high. For massing, the effect is truly magnificent in the Spring flower garden; height, 6in.; sow in Autumn.

RHODANTHE.—(See Everlastings, page 59.)

SALPIGLOSSIS.—Very showy bedding or border plants with richly coloured, funnel-shaped flowers, which are purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue or almost black, beautifully marbled and pencilled. Useful for cutting. Half-hardy annual; about 2ft. high.

Fine Mixed.—Hybrids. Easily grown, large, long-stemmed flowers, in many beautiful shades and markings.

Emperor, Large Flowering, Mixed.—A mixture of improved dwarf, very large flowering sorts, more compact than ordinary varieties, and with much larger, more richly coloured flowers. Collection of six sorts for 1/6, post paid.

SALVIA (Flowering Sage).—Perennial. Among the most brilliantly coloured of garden flowers and extremely useful for bedding; also valuable for pot culture and cutting. Blooms are borne in long spikes well above the foliage, and are of fiery red, crimson or blue, continuing in flower a long time. The densely filled flower spikes are often eight to ten inches long, and include thirty or more tube-like florets one to two inches in length.

Bonfire.—The large brilliant scarlet flowers are in very striking contrast with the rich dark green background of dense foliage. This variety is most generally used in parks and on extensive lawns, as it is more vigorous than the dwarf varieties. One of the most distinct and effective bedding plants. Two and one-half to three feet high.

Patens.—One of the finest blue flowers known; not as well suited for bedding as the other varieties of Salvia, but very attractive in the mixed border or in the greenhouse; height of plant, about one and one-half to two feet. 1/- per packet.

Shepherd's Improved Dwarf Scarlet.—Many strains of Salvia have been offered under different names, claiming they are larger flowered or more floriferous than the old type. We have found none more valuable than this strain in which the plant is more uniformly dwarf, and comes into bloom earlier than most sorts and remains covered with brilliant scarlet flower spikes a remarkably long time. About two feet high.

SCABIOSA: Azure-Fairy.—Hardy annual. This magnificent New Scabious bears an abundance of perfectly double, long-stemmed flowers that come uniformly of a lovely sky-blue colour. Most attractive in the garden, there are but few flowers so useful for cutting.

Dwarf Double, Mixed.—Pincushion Flower. Sweet scented; hardy annual; compact; height, 1½ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Fire King.—Rich rosy crimson, very fine, intense colour; a splendid new variety, hardy annual.

Scarlet Flax.—(See Linum.)

SHIZANTHUS WISETONENSIS, Mixed.—A pretty pot plant, bearing innumerable butterfly-like blooms, annuals, like a sheltered spot; height, 2ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

SHASTA DAISY.—(See Chrysanthemum Seed.)



PYRETHRUM (Roseum).



SALPIGLOSSIS (Emperor).

All these 6d.
per pkt.
except where
otherwise
priced.
All Flower
Seeds
POST FREE

SNAPDRAGON.—(See Antirrhinum.)

SOLANUM SEAFORTHIANUM.—(See Climbers, page 60.)

STOCKS: Early Large-Flowering Nice Varieties.—A magnificent strain of Early-flowering Winter Stocks. They grow about two feet high, and are of branching habit, having numerous spikes of very large, double, delightfully fragrant flowers. They are of special value for cutting during the Winter months. They flower the first year from seed, and may be treated as annuals. The seed should be sown in boxes and placed in calico or hessian-covered frames to protect them from the hot sun. Remove the coverings at night and on cool days, and gradually harden the young plants as they advance. Plant out into a permanent position as soon as sufficiently hardy to handle. The soil should be prepared with a dressing of lime dug in, and about a fortnight later a liberal dressing of well-rotted stable or cow manure added and worked into the soil. They like a nice sunny situation. Sow in Autumn or Spring.

Almond Blossom.—Pink and white.

Ardoisee.—Slate colour. 1/- per packet.

Beauty of Nice.—A beautiful flesh pink, with very large spikes; height, 2ft.

Bianca.—White, very hardy; Nice type; height, 2ft.

Crimson King.—Large spikes of bloom; Nice type; height, 2ft.

Golden Gerbe.—Champagne colour. 1/- per packet. (These are new introductions, and well up to the "Nice" standard. The colours are distinct and pleasing.)

La Brillante.—A beautiful large bloom, rich carmine crimson colour. 6d. per packet.

Old Rose.—A light purplish rose; a most popular shade.

Parma Violet.—Beautiful shade of light violet. 6d. per packet.

Queen Alexandra.—Same type as Beauty of Nice, rosy purple; height 2ft.

Silver Lilac.—A good free blooming variety. 6d. per packet.

SPECIAL COLLECTION OFFER!

Any six of the 6d. packets of Nice Stocks for 2/6,
POST FREE.

FLOWER SEEDS—(Continued).

ZINNIA (Tom Thumb).



SWEET WILLIAM.



WALLFLOWER (Double).

STOCKS—Early, Large - Flowering Nice Varieties—(Continued)

Pride of Kellar.—Purple; Nice type; height, 2ft.

Soliel de Nice.—A creamy yellow, very free flowering; height, 2ft.

Nice Type, Mixed.—This valuable mixture comprises all the best and newest varieties of the Winter flowering Stocks, producing a very high percentage of doubles, coming into bloom when other flowers are scarce, giving a great profusion of flowers on long spikes, highly scented. We feel sure our customers will be pleased with this mixture, which we are certain cannot be surpassed. 1/- and 2/6 pkt.

Brompton, Mixed.—Sturdy and bold in growth, with large spikes of bloom; various colours; height, 2ft.

Giant Perfection, Mixed.—Ten-week Mixed; a splendid variety of the tall branching perpetual Stock producing an abundance of fragrant bloom in many lovely shades; height 2ft.

Ten-week Mixed.—Large flowering dwarf annual; a very large proportion double; height 1ft.

Virginian Stocks Mixed.—Excellent annual for small beds or edgings; height, 6in.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

SUNFLOWER.—(See Helianthus.)

SWEET ALYSSUM.—(See Alyssum.)

SWEET WILLIAM, Double, Mixed.—Perennial, producing large, beautifully coloured flowers; height, 1ft.; sow in Autumn.

SWEET SULTAN.—(See Centaurea.)

TACSONIA MOLLISSIMA.—(See Climbers, page 60.)

TROPAEOLUM CANARIENSIS (Canary Climber).—(See Climbers, page 60.)

VERBENA.—This well-known annual of decumbent habit of growth is very desirable for massing in beds on the lawn. There is a wide range of colours, shades and stripes, usually running from pure white to deep purple. Germination will be hastened if the seed is soaked in luke-warm water before planting. It is desirable to have the soil well fertilised and carefully pulverised. Cover seed about one-fourth inch deep. When the young plants have three or four leaves, transplant in rows two feet apart and about twenty-four inches apart in the row, choosing preferably a sunny situation. At this distance the plants, if conditions are favourable, will spread so as to cover the ground completely. Hardy perennial trailer, one foot high, usually treated as an annual; sow in Autumn.

Fine Mixed.—This desirable mixture includes a wide range of colours, shades and stripes, usually running from pure white to deep purple.

Mammoth Mixed.—Embraces a wide range of the most beautiful colours, the clusters being of largest size.

VIOLO ODORATA: The Czar (Sweet Violet).—This flower is too well known to need comment; height, 6in.; sow in Autumn.

Alba.—A pretty white form of the Violet; distinct; sow in Autumn.

VIRGINIAN STOCKS.—(See Stocks.)

WALLFLOWER: Double, Finest Mixed.—Grand double flowers, produced in long spikes; perennials; height, 1½ft.; sow in Autumn.

Single, Mixed.—Deliciously fragrant; a fine mixture of colours; 1½ft.; sow in Autumn.

(The above are only suitable for cool climates.)

Early Flowering.—Mixed; a splendid strain; flowers quickly; height, 2ft.; sow in Autumn. Annual; suitable for warm climate.



ZINNIA (Mixed Double).

ZINNIAS.—One of our most stately and showy border plants; a strong grower, and therefore succeeds well, even if the ground is not very rich. Excellent for cut flowers, and continuously in bloom; height, 1 to 3 ft.; hardy annuals.

Giant.—These splendid large-flowering Double Zinnias represent the very highest perfection in this flower, and for perfect doubleness, mammoth size, as well as the wonderful variety of colours and shades, are unsurpassed by any strain in cultivation. We have 10 separate colours:

Crimson.	Pure White.	Golden Yellow.
Dark Purple.	Sulphur Yellow.	Scarlet.
Flesh Shades.		
Salmon Pink.	Orange.	Pink Shades.

(All above, 6d. packet (or the ten for 4/-, posted).)

DOUBLE (Mixed Colours).—Containing many new and rich hues; a gorgeous mixture; height, 3ft. sow in Spring.

Tom Thumb, Mixed.—Dwarf and pretty, and fairly bristles with tiny, very double flowers; height, 2ft.; sow Spring.

All above 6d. per pkt. except where otherwise priced. All Flower Seeds POST FREE



ACROLINUM.

ACROLINUM

Hardy Annuals.—Double daisy-like flowers. **Mixed colours, 6d. per packet.**

GLOBE AMARANTHUS

Very useful Autumn flowering Annual; height, 1½ ft.; sow in Spring. Mixed colours, 6d. per packet.

HELICHRYSUM MONTROSUM

Fine large double flowers; hardy annual; height, 3 ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring. 6d. per packet.

PEAS, EVERLASTING

Hardy Perennial Climber.—Colours, purple, scarlet and white; height, 5 ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring. **Mixed. 6d. per packet.**

Lathyrus Pubescens.—Blue; a splendid climber. **6d. pkt.**

RHODANTHE

Annuals; height, 1 ft.; sow Autumn or Spring. Mixed. 6d. per packet.

MIXED EVERLASTINGS

Fine mixture of all colours for cut flowers. Annuals. Sow in Autumn or Spring. 6d. per packet.

Flower Seed Collections

SHEPHERD'S COLLECTION OF POPULAR FLOWER SEEDS

Carefully Selected and containing only the best varieties

Will make a most brilliant Flower Garden for a little money. **FREE BY POST**

The following Collections contain only the most attractive and beautiful varieties, and will ensure a fine display during the Summer and Autumn months:—

COLLECTION No. 1.

An assortment of 12 separate packets of hardy annuals for Autumn and Spring sowing; post free, 3/-.

COLLECTION No. 2.

An assortment of 24 separate packets of hardy annuals for Autumn and Spring sowing; post free, 6/-.

COLLECTION No. 3.

An assortment of 12 separate packets of choice hardy annuals for Spring sowing; post free, 3/-.

COLLECTION No. 4.

An assortment of 6 separate packets of choice hardy perennials; post free, 3/-.

COLLECTION No. 5.

An assortment of 25 separate packets of choice hardy annuals, biennials and perennials; post free, 6/-.

COLLECTION No. 6.

An assortment of 6 separate packets of extra choice varieties, Begonia, Calceolaria, Cineraria, Delphinium, Gloxinia, Primula; post free, 6/-.

The above Six Collections, comprising an assortment of 85 varieties, will be sent, post free, for 25/-.

COLLECTION OF EVERLASTINGS.—For Winter Bouquets and General indoor Decoration. Six separate packets of Finest Varieties. Price, 1/-.

COLLECTION OF FLOWER SEEDS FOR HOT AND DRY CLIMATES.—Twelve separate packets of Selected Varieties that will make the garden gay during hot, dry weather. Price, 3/-.

COLLECTION OF SWEET-SCENTED FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR BEES.—Twelve Varieties, separate. Price, 3/-/ Including Sweet Alyssum, Sweet Sultan, Sweet Peas, Sweet Williams, etc.



CONVOLVULUS MAJOR.



AND — CREEPERS SEEDS —

They are invaluable for covering fences, arbors, and walls, and, when trained up a trellis, are most useful for blocking out unsightly places. The following varieties are quite hardy, except in very cold localities, and they are easily raised from seed. When a fair size and well rooted, they can be planted in the open. Almost all seeds will germinate more freely if sown under a glass frame on a mild hotbed. For early planting, especially in our cooler districts, such artificial warmth is necessary. Where such convenience is not obtainable, we advise customers not to plant these varieties till late Spring, when the soil is warm. In warm localities, such protection is unnecessary. Creepers make very effective plants for the open borders if they are trained up a pillar, say, five or six feet high. These are readily made with wide-meshed wire netting placed round three upright stakes driven into the ground. Everlasting Peas, Mina Lobata, Nasturtiums, Thunbergia, Tropæolum, and Ipomœas are suitable for growing this way.

ALL SEEDS on this page, 6d. per packet, POST FREE.

Cobœa Scandens.—A tender perennial creeper, with handsome foliage and large bell-shaped flowers, green at first, but changing to violet-blue.

Convolvulus Major, Single Mixed (Tall Morning Glory).—This is a tender annual, and should be sown in late Spring; height, 10ft.

Dolichos Lignosus.—Vigorous, hardy, perennial climber. We offer either the white or pink, separately; height, 20ft.; sow in Autumn or Spring.

Everlasting Pea.—(See Everlastings, page 59.)

Everlasting Pea (Lathyrus Pubescens).—Blue.—(See page 59.)

Ipomœa Learii.—A beautiful, half-hardy, perennial climber; very rapid grower, with beautiful violet flowers.

Ipomœa Cardinalis (Cardinal Climber).—A brilliant annual climber.

Ipomœa Leari.—Quick grower; flowers dark blue; height, 10ft. Sow in Autumn or Spring. Half-hardy perennial.

Loofa (Dishcloth Gourd).—Produces sponges same as sold at chemists'; height, 6ft. Sow in Spring. Half-hardy annual.

Mandevillea Suaveolens.—A vigorous perennial climber, handsome trumpet-shaped white flowers, fragrant; hardy, except in cold districts.

Maurandia, Mixed.—Hardy perennial climbers, with dense foliage and masses of blue, white, and rose flowers; height, 6ft.

Mina Lobata.—Beautiful, half-hardy, annual climber, which will thrive in any warm, sheltered situation; its flowers are first vivid red in the bud, changing to orange and cream as they open; height, 15ft. Sow in Spring.

Nasturtium.—Tall, hardy, free-growing annual climber; flowers in shades of yellow, orange and crimson; height, 8ft. Sow in Autumn or Spring.

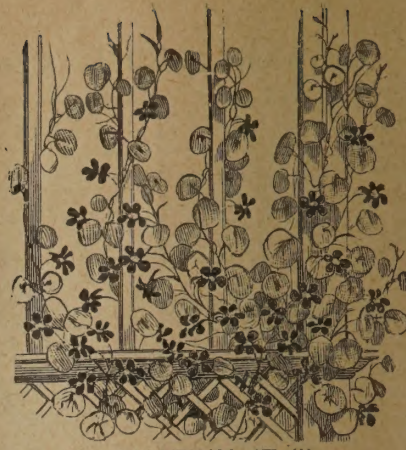
Passiflora Edulis (Passion Fruit Vine).—Tender perennial climber, suitable for warm districts only. When once established it is a remarkable quick grower, and bears heavy crops of fruit.

Phaseolus Caracalla (Snail Flower).—An effective and beautiful perennial climber, with curious purple flowers. Thrives in any moderately warm climate; height, 20ft. Sow in Spring.

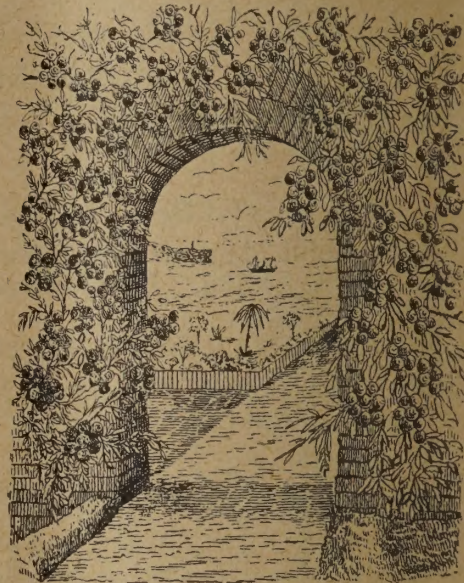
Solanum Seaforthianum.—One of the handsomest perennial plants for covering a verandah or arch. During the summer months it is covered with hundreds of clusters of large, lavender-blue, wisteria-like flowers, succeeded by bunches of scarlet berries; height, 10ft. Sow in Spring.

Tacsonia Mollissima (White or Banana Passion Fruit).—A remarkably quick evergreen, half-hardy perennial climber, bearing blooms similar to the Passion flower (lovely shade of soft pink) in great profusion; fruit large, oblong and edible.

Tropæolum Canariensis (Canary Creeper).—Half-hardy annual, pretty yellow butterfly-like flowers; will succeed anywhere if sown when frosts are over; likes a partially shaded situation; sow in Spring.



NASTURTIIUM (Tall).



COBCEA.



LOOFA (Dishcloth Gourd).

Special Offer !

Collection of Climbers

We will Supply any
Six Packets for 2/6.
POST PAID



MINA LOBATA.

GARDEN REQUISITES

(Tools, Sprays and Sprayers)

BARTLETT SPRAY.—(See Special Pages.)

BUCKET PUMPS.—(See Special Pages.)

DANKS' BORDER SPRAY.—6ft., 9ft., and 12ft. lengths. Pamphlet on application.

DAISY WEEDER.—A very useful tool for extracting weeds of all kinds from lawns, etc. 1/9 each.

FINGER SPADE.—An invaluable weeding implement. Can be carried in the vest pocket. It is worn in the forefinger. When ordering, please state if for a lady or a gentleman. 6d. each.

FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS.—An extra charge will be made to cover cost of packing and cases. It must, however, be distinctly understood that, while special care will be exercised to prevent breakage, we will not be held responsible. Carriage extra.

Flower Pots. Per dozen.	Saucers. Per dozen.
3 inch 1/6	4 inch 1/9
4 inch 1/9	5 inch 2/3
5 inch 2/3	6 inch 2/6
6 inch 2/9	7 inch 4/3
7 inch 6/-	8 inch 6/3
8 inch 8/-	9 inch 8/6
9 inch 12/-	10 inch 12/-
10 inch 16/6	12 inch, 2/- each .. 22/6
12 inch, 2/9 each .. 30/-	

FORKS, HAND WEEDING.—Short handle, from 1/- each; or 1/4 each, post paid. Medium handles, 1/6 each. Long handles, 1/9 each.

GARDEN FERTILISERS.—Prices subject to change without notice. Blood and Bone, best quality, per cwt., 15/-; ½-cwt., 8/-; 28 lbs., 4/6; 14 lbs., 2/3.

Bone Dust, best quality, per cwt., 14/-; ½-cwt., 8/-; 28 lbs., 4/6; 14 lbs., 2/3.

(The above Fertilisers are delivered free on rail or steamer.)

Shirley's Fertilisers, Paton Burns Fertilisers.—Price List on application.

Shirley's No. 8.—For general use, per tin, 1/3.

GLOVES (Men's), GARDEN, Strong Leather.—Colonial, 3/6 per pair.

Gauntlets (Cotton).—2/- per pair.

Cotton (Leather Faced).—2/3 per pair.

GLOVES (Ladies'), GARDEN—

Strong Leather, 2/9 per pair.

Imitation Chamois, 2/3 per pair.

GRASS BORDER SHEARS.—With cranked handle, 4/6 per pair.

HEDGE SHEARS.—Strong, for clipping hedges or grass, from 10/6.

HOSE.—Watershed, ½-in., 1/5½; ¾-in., 1/9½. Other Hose prices on application.

INK (Indelible).—For writing on zinc labels. 6d. per bottle.

KNIVES—

Grafting.—7/6 each.

Pruning.—Small size, 4/6; Medium size, 3/6; Large size, 3/6, 4/6 each.

LABELS (Wooden), POT and PLANT (in Bundles of 100).—All Garden Plants should be labelled for future reference. Plain.—4-in., 9d.; 6-in., 1/-; 8-in., 1/9; 10-in., 2/-; 12-in., 2/9.

LABELS (Zinc), PLANT and TREE—

No. 1.—For Pots and Borders, 4¼ x 3½ in., 4/9 per 100.

No. 4.—For Pots and Borders, 5 x 1 in., 3/6 per 100.

No. 5.—For suspending on Trees, 3½ x 2½ in., 5/- per 100.

No. 21.—For suspending on Trees, 4 x 1¼ in., 5/- per 100.

LINES (Garden).—A useful article in every garden. Length, 60ft. 1/- each.

MOSS (Sphagnum).—For lining Fern Baskets, etc. 5/- per bushel of about a sugar bag full; 13/6 per sack. Carriage or freight extra.

PENCILS (Garden), INDELIBLE.—For writing on Wooden Labels, 6d. each.

RAFFIA.—For Ties, Grafting, Budding, etc., per lb. 1/6. Also all colours, 6d. per bundle.

SECATEURS (Hand Pruning).—Strongest and best makes. From 3/6 and 4/6 per pair.

STAKES (Hardwood Plant).—Always stake and tie tall-growing plants, and prevent damage to them by the wind.

2ft. long, ¼ in. square .. per doz. 1/-; per 100 6/-

3ft. long, ½ in. square .. per doz. 1/-; per 100 7/-

4ft. long, ¾ in. square .. per doz. 1/3; per 100 8/6

5ft. long, 7/8 in. square .. per doz. 1/9; per 100 11/6

6ft. long, 1 in. square .. per doz. 2/-; per 100 14/-

(Delivery and carriage extra.)

SPRINKLER, "The Daisy" (Garden or Lawn).—Best Sprinkler yet invented. Will not choke or get out of order. Used in our own Nursery. For even distribution of water over extensive areas, the "Daisy" is unequalled. The Sprinklers are made in solid brass, are durable and practically indestructible, and are made to suit high or medium water pressure. 3-in. "Daisy" Sprinkler, distributes water 25ft., 5/-.

TROWELS (Garden).—

Short handle, 1/3 each. Long handle, 1/9 each.

Fern, solid steel, Rosewood Handle; splendid for bush-house work or transplanting, 2/6 each.

TWINE, BINDER.—For tying trees, shrubs, tomato plants, etc. 1/- per ball, or 1/9 per ball, post paid.

WATERING CANS.—With very fine rose, specially made for good work—

Gent.'s—3-gallon, Galvanised, strong. 7/6 each.

Ladies'.—2-gallon, Galvanised, strong, painted green, 6/6 each.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

ARSENATE OF LEAD POWDER.—Death to all leaf-eating insects. The finest and easiest mixed preparation on the market. 1-lb. tin, 4/2, sufficient for 40 gallons of spray; 4/- per lb; or smaller quantity, 1/- per packet, sufficient for 5 gallons. Special prices for quantities.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.—Unsurpassed as a remedy for preventing Black Rot, Mildew, and other Fungoid Diseases on Potatoes, Tomatoes, etc. In 1-lb. tins, 1/-; 2/6 per lb., 1/3 and 9d. per packet. Special prices for quantities. Directions with each tin.

GARGOYLE PREPARED RED SPRAYING OIL.—In pint tins, 1/3 each; ½-gal. tins, 3/9 each; 1-gal. tins, 7/- each; 4-gal. tins, 5/6 per gal.; barrels, 5/3 per gallon. Freight or carriage extra. Full directions upon each tin.

HARBAS (The Great Spray Oil)—

Tins, containing 4 gallons	5/9 gal.
" " 2 "	14/6 each
" " 1 "	7/9 each
" " ½ "	4/6 each
" " 1 quart	2/9 each
" " 1 pint	2/- each
Barrels " 43 gallons	5/3 gal.

HAROLA LIME SULPHUR SPRAYING SOLUTION—

Barrels, containing about 42 gallons ..	1/10 gal.
Cases, containing two 4-gallon tins ..	2/3 gal.
Cases, containing eight 1-gallon tins ..	3/10 gal.

Quart tins, 2/- each. Net F.O.B. Rail or Boat, Sydney.

1-pint tins 1/3 each

HAROLA.—1/3 per pint; 2/- per quart; 3/10 per gallon.

JEYES HORTICULTURAL WASH.—For Green and Black Fly, Aphis, etc.; one or two applications is sufficient. For Mildew, spray well until disease has disappeared. Per tin, 1/6.

KUROT.—A powder for applying to ground before planting Tomatoes —to prevent diseases. 3 lbs., 1/-; 7 lbs., 2/-; 56 lbs., 14/-; 26/- per cwt.

NICOTINE SPRING and SUMMER WASH (Jeyes').—A splendid preparation for all Insects, Pests and Fungus Diseases. Price, 1/6 per bottle.

NIKOTEEN.—Aphis and other Insect Pests. Bottles, 1/6 and 2/6.

PARIS GREEN.—Codlin Moth, Caterpillar, etc.; ¼-lb., 6d.; ½-lb., 1/-; 1-lb., 1/6. Full directions for use on each tin.

SCALE (Indian White Wax).—Shepherd's Spray, a splendid remedy for this very troublesome disease, which affects all Citrus Trees and other evergreen shrubs, etc. Full directions for use on each tin. Price, 1/- per tin.

THE SKINNER SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION.—Write us for Booklets and Price List. It provides the simplest and most efficient means of distributing water uniformly over every foot of ground in the form of a fine, gentle rain. The labour of watering is reduced to a minimum, and can be adapted to any condition of watering. For Outdoor Garden, Lawn, Bush House, Glass House, etc.

TOBACCO DUST.—Death to Slugs and Snails; splendid Fertiliser and preventive for insects in the ground; per lb., 3d.; 14 lbs., 3/-; 28 lbs., 5/-; 56 lbs., 7/-; 112 lbs., 13/-, carriage extra.

TOBACCO STEMS.—For making Tobacco Wash; also useful for Hen's Nests. Parcels, 3d. per lb.

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We will supply any of these Packets (as illustrated) at **6d.** per pkt., or any 6 of them for **2s. 6d.**, Post Free.

ANTIRRHINUM
(Snapdragons),
Fine Mixed.



We have a great
Mixture here,
with beautiful
throats.

Sow Autumn or
Spring.

ASTER,
Tasmanian.



One of the Seeds
that Australia
leads in.

Sow in Spring.

MIGNONETTE,
Machet.



Annuals.
Sow Autumn
or
Spring.

STOCK,
Early Flowering,
of Nice Mixture.



Really the Best
Stocks grown.

Sow Autumn or
Spring.

SALPIGLOSSIS,
Emperor Grandiflora,
Mixed.



Very showy.
Height, two feet.
Half-hard
Annual.

LUPINS,
Fine Mixed.



Sow Autumn or
Spring.

Height, two feet.
Annual.

DELPHINIUM,
Shepherd's Superb,
Finest Mixed.



Every shade, Blue to
Purple.

Hardy Perennials.
Height, three feet.
Sow in Autumn.

MINIATURE
SUNFLOWER.



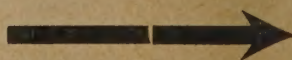
A gay
Bloomer.

Sow
in Spring.

RANUNCULUS,
Fine Mixed.



We get Seeds of these
from all over the world,
and mix them into a
great variety of colours.
Sow in Autumn.

SEE ILLUSTRATIONS OPPOSITE PAGE 



ANTIRRHINUM
Fluo Mixed



ASTER
Tasmanian



MIGNONETTE
Machet



STOCK
Early Flowering, Nice Mixed



SALPICLOSSIS-EMPEROR
Grandiflora, Mixed



LUPINS
Fine Mixed



DELPHINIUM
Shepherd's Superb
Finest Mixed



MINIATURE SUNFLOWER



RANUNCULUS
Fine Mixed



ICELAND POPPY
Mixed



LARKSPUR
Dwarf-Rocket, Mixed



STOCK
Ten Week, Mixed



PHLOX
Drummond Grandiflora, Mixed



ZINNIA
Robusta Plenissima, Mixed



PANSY
Bugnot's Blotched, Mixed



SHIRLEY POPPY
Mixed



COREOPSIS
Mixed



CARNATION
Margaret, Mixed



SEE ILLUSTRATIONS ON OPPOSITE PAGE

We will supply any of them at **6d.** per pkt. (except the Pansy) or any 6 of those on pages 63 or 64 as illustrated for **2s. 6d.**, Post Free (including the Pansy if desired).

ICELAND POPPY, Mixed.

A Perennial. Good
for beds or groups.

Height, 1 foot.

Sow Autumn
or Spring.

STOCK, Ten-week, Mixed.

Large flowers.

Dwarf.

An Annual.

A large proportion
double.

COREOPSIS, Mixed.

Very showy.

Height, 3 feet.

Annuals.

Sow Autumn
or Spring.

PHLOX, Drummondii grandiflora, Mixed.

Large flowers.

All sorts mixed.

Brilliant effects. Hardy.

Bloom for long time.

Height, 1 foot.

Sow Autumn
or Spring.

CARNATION, Margaret, Mixed.

A general favourite.

Deservedly popular.

Bloom few weeks after
sowing. Perennials.

Fringed flowers.

Sow Autumn or
Spring.

LARKSPUR, Dwarf Rocket, Mixed.

An Annual.

1½ feet.

Very choice strain.

Well known.

SHIRLEY POPPY, Mixed.

The Great Favourite.

Blooms when
Flowers
are scarce.

Sow Autumn.

PANSY, Bugnot's Blotched, Mixed.

This kind of
Pansy,
1/- per packet.

ZINNIA, Robusta Plenissima, Mixed.

A strong grower.

Grows in any soil.

An Annual.

Blooms for a long time.

A splendid mixture.



SEE ILLUSTRATIONS ON OPPOSITE PAGE



New Roses for 1921



- Aspirant Marcel Rouyer (H.T.).**—Vigorous grower, of erect habit, very long pointed bud, with large full flowers, elegantly shell-shaped, beautiful deep apricot, reddish apricot in centre, tinted salmon flesh on outer petals, veined deep yellow at the base. 4/- each.
- Archie Gray (H.T.).**—Vigorous free-branching growth. Flowers large and very full, fine form. Deep crimson, heavily flamed with brilliant velvety scarlet. A garden rose "par excellence," and an ideal exhibition bloom. 4/- each.
- Climbing Ophelia (H.T.).**—In all respects, excepting growth, which is of the greatest vigour, identical with the normal type. Should prove a valuable addition to our present stock of climbers on account of its vigorous growth and free-flowering habits. 4/- each.
- Cornelia (H.T.).**—A splendid rose, a cross between those two well-known roses, Ophelia and Mrs. Aaron Ward. Flowers are medium to large size, and very double. The bud is a beautiful salmon pink. The outer petals of the full flower are light flesh, with the centre a bright malmaison pink, base of petals a bright orange. A strong and vigorous grower. 4/- each.
- Columbia (H.T.).**—Flowers true pink, deepening as it opens to glowing pink, produced on stiff stems. Very fragrant and of free growth. 4/- each.
- Captaine Georges Dessirier (H.T.).**—Vigorous grower, of spreading habits, large full flowers, globular, beautiful dark red, shaded with crimson. 4/- each.
- Comtesse de Cassagne (H.T.).**—Flowers of varying colour, rich, coppery pink, shaded clear rose, occasionally comes quite yellow, very large, of fine form, sweetly perfumed, vigorous growth. 4/- each.
- Commandant L. Barte (H.T.).**—Growth vigorous, flowers large and full, good form; colour dark red carmine, tinted brilliant pink. Very free flowering. 4/- each.
- E. P. H. Kingma.**—Deep apricot-orange, with similar habit to Mdm. E. Herriott. A very bright flower. 4/- each.
- Etoile de Hollande (H.T.).**—Brilliant dark red, erect growth and free flowering; very sweetly perfumed. Should establish itself as a favourite. 4/- each.
- Florinda Norman Thompson (H.T.).**—A novel coloured and very attractive rose. Colour a delicate rose on pale lemon, which deepens from centre to base of petals. Blooms are large and full, of deep globular form carried on stiff stems. Very strong, waxy foliage and petals. A free bloomer, with a pleasing perfume. An acquisition, both as an exhibition and a garden rose. 4/- each.
- Hawlmack Crimson (H.T.).**—A delightful, decorative and bedding rose, deliciously tea-scented. Growth vigorous and branching, and very floriferous. Colour maroon, with crimson veinings, becoming scarlet as the blooms develop. 4/- each.
- Hortulanus Budde (H.T.).**—Colour as a bud is dark red, opening yellow in the centre. Blooms produced in great profusion throughout the season. 4/- each.
- Hortulanus Fiel (H.T.).**—Colour a deep golden yellow, flowers of fine form and size, sweetly perfumed. 4/- each.
- Independence Day (H.T.).**—Vigorous growth, with glossy mildew-proof foliage. Most free, and continuously in bloom; buds olive-shaped, developing into finely-formed flowers. Petals of sunflower gold, overlaying orange-apricot. Sweetly perfumed. Awarded Gold Medal, N.R.S. 4/- each.
- Jean G. N. Forrestier.**—Growth vigorous, with very large, full flowers. Colour carmine lake, slightly tinted with orange and yellow. Sweetly scented and free flowering, with mildew-proof foliage. 4/- each.
- Joan (H.T.).**—Coppery peach bud, flowers small, produced in corymbs; foliage dark green and mildew-proof. Dwarf and compact habits, suitable for massing. 4/- each.
- Joseph Baud.**—Vigorous growth and very free flowering; fine long bud. Colour a deep orange yellow and carmine red, opening to a deep golden yellow to dark orange. 4/- each.
- La France Victorieuse.**—Flowers silvery carmine pink, tinted yellow towards centre. Very large, full, well-formed flowers, sweetly scented. 4/- each.
- Lady Maureen Stewart.**—An excellent bloom of ideal shape. Colour a brilliant and non-fading velvety scarlet, reflex of petals being orange maroon. A strong, erect grower; foliage waxy and leathery, very floriferous. 4/- each.
- Lady Anderson.**—A perfectly-shaped rose of large size; deep globular form and pointed centre. Growth robust, erect, and free branching, with massive, deep green foliage. Colour, deep coral pink, suffused with flesh and yellow shadings. A valuable addition as an exhibition variety, as well as for massing. 4/- each.
- Miss Connor (H.T.).**—Delicate canary of non-fading lemon, growth vigorous branching, erect and very floriferous. A superb decorative and exhibition rose. 4/- each.
- Miss M. J. Spencer (H.T.).**—Free, vigorous, branching growth. Flowers large, full and freely produced. Clear bright golden yellow, of even shade throughout. Very sweetly scented. 4/- each.
- Mrs. J. R. Allan (H.T.).**—Strong, robust growth of moderate height. Flowers large, full, and of splendid form, with thick leathery petals. Colour clear rosy pink. A good exhibition rose. 4/- each.
- Mrs. Tom Paul (H.T.).**—Strong, upright growth. Flowers large and full, and carried on stiff stems. Very free and continuous bloomer. Colour saffron yellow, suffused with pink. A good decorative, bedding, and exhibition rose. 4/- each.
- Mrs. W. Lindsay (H.T.).**—Flowers medium to large, produced in great profusion. Buds long and pointed, opening to exquisitely-formed flowers of delicate pink, heavily shaded golden yellow and fawn. 4/- each.
- Manifesto (H.T.).**—Soft pearly flesh, tinged salmon and apricot. Blooms of good form, long and pointed. Very sweetly scented. 4/- each.
- Mrs. Arthur Johnston (H.T.).**—Orange yellow shading to chrome yellow; growth free, and continuously in bloom. A good bedding rose. 4/- each.
- Mrs. Charles Lamplough (H.T.).**—An exhibition bloom of large size; colour soft lemon; sweetly scented; growth vigorous and free branching. Awarded Gold Medal, N.R.S. 4/- each.
- Mrs. H. R. Darlington (H.T.).**—An exhibition rose, very free and well formed. Colour creamy yellow; sweetly scented and of free growth. Awarded Gold Medal, N.R.S. 4/- each.
- Mdm. Paul Parmentier (H.T.).**—Growth vigorous and very floriferous; flowers large and full; colour yellow shaded salmon. 4/- each.
- Miss C. E. van Rossem (H.T.).**—Velvet red; very sweetly scented; growth free and branching; a good bedding rose. 4/- each.
- Nederland (H.T.).**—Red, a magnificently-formed flower; growth vigorous; a very good exhibition rose. 4/- each.
- Prosperity (Hybrid Musk).**—A perpetual flowering cluster rose; colour white, tinted pink in bud, form rosette; flowers produced in extra large clusters. 4/- each.
- Premier (H.T.).**—Pure rose pink flowers, freely produced on stiff stems, deliciously fragrant. 4/- each.
- Primrose Pirrie.**—This is a sport from Lady Pirrie, from which it only differs in colour, which is primrose, and should be a valuable addition to the massing and bedding roses. 4/- each.
- Star of Persia (Hybrid of Rosa Lutea).**—Bright yellow, with golden stamens. Flowers semi-single about three inches across. A good pillar rose. 4/- each.
- Souvenir de Charles Laemmel.**—Erect vigorous growth, free and continuous bloomer. Bud oval, clear yellow flower, shaded orange. 4/- each.
- Victory (H.T.).**—Glowing scarlet blooms, long and pointed, and of good form, growth free; a bedding rose. Awarded Gold Medal, N.R.S. 4/- each.

... ROSES ...

Introduced Season 1920

Introduced Season 1919

Price, 1/6 each, 16/- per dozen.

Captain F. Bald (H.T.).—Growth vigorous and branching habit, blooming profusely. Blooms large, full and globular in form, with large, smooth, shell-shaped petals of great substance. Colour rich apricot flushed salmon pink; an entirely new shade. An excellent rose for exhibition, massing or pot culture. Delightfully fragrant. 2/6 each.

Chas. K. Douglas (H.T.).—Vigorous upright growth. Flowers large, full and fine form, long pointed buds, freely and abundantly produced throughout the season; colour intense flaming scarlet, flushed bright velvety crimson. One of the finest bedding roses; very sweetly scented. 2/6 each.

Climbing H. V. Machin (H.T.).—A vigorous climbing sport of this well-known rose, a climbing novelty of the greatest value, as unlike many climbing sports its flowers are produced in great profusion, and the plant is strong, clean, and fixed. 2/6 each.

Climbing Lady Hillingdon (H.T.).—A vigorous climbing sport from the well-known popular dwarf variety. Long buds of a deep orange yellow colour. 2/6 each.

Countess of Lonsdale (H.T.).—Free, vigorous grower; flowers medium size and fine form, full and freely produced; colour deep cadmium yellow. A fine bedding rose of good habit and type. Very sweetly scented. 2/6 each.

Duchess of Abercorn (H.T.).—Vigorous, upright, branching growth; flowers large, full and beautifully formed. Colour creamy white, flushed and tinted bright rose at edges on petals, which are nicely reflexed. A fine garden rose and useful exhibition flower. 2/6 each.

Edel (H.T.).—White, with faint ivory shading towards the base, passing to pure white. A fine grower, with uniform stout habit, making it specially suitable for massing and bedding. 2/6 each.

Edith Cavell (H.T.).—A beautiful rose of vigorous growth, and exhibition form. Colour ivory shading to light fawn in the centre. This must not be confused with the rose Frau Karl Druschki, which was called by some Edith Cavell. 2/6 each.

E. Godfrey Brown (H.T.).—Vigorous upright growth, enormous flowers of splendid form. A magnificent exhibition rose, petals great size and substance, full and high centred. Colour deep reddish crimson, of even shade, keeps colour well. 2/6 each.

Elegante (H.T.).—Very vigorous grower, spreading habit, gay green foliage, long, sulphur yellow bud, large, full, globular flower, cream yellow colour. Very free flowering. 2/6 each.

Gwen Nash (H.T.).—Strong free-flowering bush rose, very healthy and vigorous; the best Australian ever-blooming bush rose so far raised. Large flowers of lovely shade of cyclamen pink. Large petals beautifully reflexed. Not an exhibition rose, but no Australian grower can possibly do without this magnificent garden and decorative variety. Thoroughly tested. 2/6 each.

John Davison (H.T.).—Deep rich crimson, shaded velvety crimson, very perpetual blooming. Every bloom comes good and large enough for exhibition purposes; good for bedding and massing. 2/6 each.

Kathleen Harrop.—This is a very distinct and beautiful sport from "Zephyrine Drouhin," possessing its delightful fragrance. Large semi-double flowers, soft pale pink. 2/6 each.

Lady Dixon (H.T.).—Vigorous growth and branching habit, blooming profusely. Blooms large, full and globular in form, large smooth shell-shaped petals of great substance. Colour rich apricot, flushed salmon pink, an entirely new shade. An excellent rose for exhibition, massing or pot culture. 2/6 each.

Louise Baldwin (H.T.).—Rich orange with soft apricot shading over the entire petal. A beautiful even colour and a big advance on all roses of the "Lady Hillingdon" type. Quite hardy, a good grower, and very free blooming. 2/6 each.

Mrs. C. V. Haworth (H.T.).—As bloom expands it is cinnamon apricot, developing into delicate biscuit-buff, with very delicate cerise rose sheen on the reflex of the large, upstanding shell-shaped petals, which are deeply zoned saffron primrose, the Magnolia-like guard petals are flamed rose. Vigorous, erect, branching growth. Varnished beech-green foliage, rigid flower stalk. Deliciously and highly perfumed Persian Primrose. 2/6 each.

Mrs. C. W. Dunbar-Buller (H.T.).—Color veined, warm, clear rosy deep carmine, on rosy white, with lemon base. The reflex of the petals is solid rosy cerise, and the edges of the shell-shaped petals become silvery white as the globular buds develop their large and full imbricated blooms. Delightful, large, ovate, leathery, deep green foliage, ideal erect growth and flower stalk. An absolutely distinct variety, either for exhibition, massing or pot culture. A profuse bloomer. 2/6 each.

Mrs. H. Morse (H.T.).—The whole flower has a clear sheen of bright rose deeply impregnated and washed vermilion, with clear vermilion veneerings on petals, which are really wonderful for depth, size and substance. A superb exhibition bloom, and a gem for bedding, massing cut flower and all decorative work. Sweetly scented. 2/6 each.

Alexander Emslie (H.T., Decorative and Exhibition).—Pure solid ruby on deep velvety crimson, slightly white base, deep globular bloom; deliciously pure Otto of Rose perfume. A colour much wanted in H.T.'s; growth free and branching, very floriferous; a splendid pot rose.

Chameleon (H.T.).—Purely decorative. Colour is pure flame-edge cerise; beautiful cedar green foliage, delicately perfumed. Growth very free and branching; habit all that can be desired. Twenty buds at a time. Splendid pot rose.

Christine (H.T.).—Colour deepest golden yellow. Flowers perfectly shaped, with petals of great substance; a superb variety for massing and cutting. Awarded Gold Medal, N.R.S.

Emily Gray.—Golden yellow Climbing Rose. Awarded Gold Medal, N.R.S., also the Corry Cup as the best new Climbing Rose of the year. Without doubt the finest yellow Wichuriana Rose yet introduced.

F. F. Crozier (H.T.).—Strong, vigorous, branching growth. Flowers large, full, globular, with high pointed centre. Colour deep canary yellow. An exhibition Rose of great beauty and refinement.

Frances Gaunt (H.T., Decorative and Exhibition).—Delightful fawny deep apricot, a solid pure colour toning to silvery flesh. Its shell-shaped petals form a beautiful globular cup-shaped bloom on rigid flower stalk. Deliciously and strongly fragrant Persian Rose, ideal varnished H.T. foliage; growth vigorous and branching, very floriferous; a first-rate variety. A splendid pot rose. Gold Medal.

Golden Ophelia (H.T.).—A seedling from "Ophelia," possessing many of its characteristics. The flower is of fair size and very compact, opening in perfect symmetrical form. Colour golden yellow in the centre, paling slightly at the outer petals. A great acquisition for decorative purposes.

H. P. Pinkerton (H.T.).—Colour brilliant scarlet, heavily flamed velvety crimson; long buds opening to large full flowers; very free flowering; mildew-proof foliage.

Mrs. Grace Marriott (H.T.).—Colour deep cream and pearl, suffused rose and vermilion; very large flowers of perfect form, good show and bedding variety. Gold Medal.

Mrs. Henry Balfour.—Colour ivory white with primrose shading at the base, edge of petals vermilion rose, like a picotee. A good show and garden rose.

The Queen Alexandra (H.T.).—Intense vermilion, deeply shaded old gold on reverse of petals; a remarkable colour combination; mildew-proof foliage. Flowers of fair size, freely produced; a splendid kind. Gold Medal.

Roses of Australian Origin

Black Boy (Climbing).—Darkest Climbing Rose yet offered. Bud well shaped. Colour deep crimson, shaded with blackish maroon overlying fiery scarlet, sweetly scented. It has great vigour and good foliage, which is mildew-proof. It will grow strongly anywhere. It will fill the want of a good dark climber. 1/6 each, postage extra.

Nora Power (Climbing Decorative Rose).—Awarded Certificate of Merit, National Rose Society of Victoria, and Victorian Horticultural Society. Very strong climbing habit, foliage handsome, of a rich bronze colour in the young stage, the colour of the flower is a very deep apricot, shaded with red in the bud, opening to a light buff tinged with peach as the flower opens; the flowers are single, and every shoot provides a flower, blooming from the end of August till October. As beautiful as "Irish Fireflame" in the bud state. Tea scented. 1/6 each, postage extra.

Australia Felix (Gold Medal Decorative Rose).—Of good habit, and possesses the essential points of having ample shining foliage, delicious scent, and free and continuous blooming to an unusual degree. Flowers pink, well shaped, and very sweet, and last well when cut. It makes a fine bush, and does well as a Standard, and has a splendid constitution, and when massed it makes a fine bedding rose, blooming right into winter. This rose is quite distinct, and was awarded a Gold Medal by the National Rose Society of Victoria. Will do well in every garden with or without pruning. It received the highest number of points possible for perfume. 2/6 each, postage extra.

E. N. Ward (Dwarf Polyantha Rose).—Soft warm pink, sometimes tipped with carmine; flowers borne in graceful sprays on good stems; blooms freely at all seasons; foliage glossy, mildew and black spot proof, and carried right into winter. Makes an ideal bedder; easily the best pink Polyantha, and one much sought after. 1/6 each.

Sunny South (Decorative Hybrid Tea Rose).—Vigorous growth, handsome foliage, strong constitution and good habit. The flowers lovely pink flushed with carmine on a yellow base, altogether a most distinct and charming combination, hitherto unknown in any rose. 1/6 each.

ROSES—Continued.

ROSES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN—(Continued).

Borderer.—The introduction of this charming rose makes an advance in the perpetual flowering Polyantha Roses, as it blooms right through the season, and carries the perfume of the Wichuriana Roses, which usually only flower in the Spring. The flowers are double, and difficult to describe, but shades of pink, copper and amber go together to make a very charming and distinct rose. 1/6 each.

Two Valuable Climbing Roses of Recent Introduction

Climbing Chatenay.—A true climber of "Madam Abel Chatenay." 1/6 each.

Climbing Sunburst.—A vigorous climbing sport from the well-known dwarf. It is quite the equal of its parent. Cadmium yellow with orange centre, and are of large size and fine form. 1/6 each.

Roses of Recent Introduction

Price, 1/6 each, or 16/- per dozen, assorted.

Charles Crette (H.T.).—Splendid elongated bud, flower very large, of beautiful, velvety rose colour. Excellent.

Clement Pacaud (H.T.).—Flower very large, colour brilliant carmine, flowering continuously.

Colonel Oswald Fitzgerald (H.T., Decorative).—Blood-red, velvety, crimson, beautifully finished blooms, produced in great profusion.

C. V. Haworth (H.T., Exhibition and Decorative).—Intense, black scarlet, with rich crimson pile. Deliciously fragrant.

Ethel Dickson (H.T.).—Blooms resemble "Madam Abel Chatenay" in type; colour deep salmon rose, silvery reflexes.

Gladys Holland (H.T.).—Colour buff, shaded orange yellow; outside of petals soft rose and pearly peach, sweetly scented.

Golden Spray (H.T.).—The flowers in the bud are of deep Marechal Neil yellow, opening to very large, almost single blooms of lemon yellow.

H. D. M. Barton (H.T.).—Long pointed buds. Colour, deep, rich, velvety crimson, which does not blue with age.

K. of K. (H.T., Decorative).—Semi-single rose of intense scarlet, of absolutely pure colour; growth is vigorous and branching. Named as a tribute of respect to, and admiration for, a genuine British soldier.

Kootenay (H.T., Exhibition and Decorative).—A beautiful primrose colour. A vast improvement on "Kaiserin Augusta Victoria," being much larger.

Lilian Moore (H.T.).—The Ten Thousand Dollar Prize Rose. Deep pure Indian yellow, with slightly deeper centre. Flowers are large and very full.

Madame Carisie Martel (H.T.).—Very large globular flower, 5 to 6 inches in diameter, with large petals; colour pure sulphur yellow, deeper in centre.

Madame Meha Sabatier (H.T.).—Velvety crimson bud, large, full, globular flower; colour bright crimson.

Madame Robert (H.T.).—Bud long, flower large and double. Colour nankeen yellow, with chamois reflexes.

Miss Willmott (H.T.).—Soft, sulphur cream, with the faintest flush towards the edges; sweet-scented.

Molly Bligh (H.T., Exhibition and Decorative).—Deep maddery pink, heavily zoned orange madder at base of the petals; exquisite musk rose perfume.

Mrs. G. E. Shea (H.T.).—Colour, brilliant madder red, shot with glowing scarlet, the outer petals show a deep rose shading on an orange base.

Senorita Carmen Sert (H.T.).—Colour, Indian yellow shaded with pale carmine pink, the top of petals bordered with bright carmine.

Ulster Standard (H.T.).—A single rose of great merit; flowers of intense deep crimson, with prominent yellow anthers.

ROSES, GENERAL LIST—Continued.

Autumn Tints (H.T.).—Coppery red, shaded with orange and salmon, medium-sized flowers.

Antoine Rivoire (H.T.).—s.g.d. Rosy flesh, deeper in centre, petals of great substance; strong grower; camelia-shaped.

Auguste Comte (T.).—s.g.b.d. Bright rosy carmine; vigorous grower; flowers large and of good form; first class.

Avoca (H.T.).—Colour crimson scarlet; buds long and pointed; flowers large and sweetly perfumed; makes a fine bush.

Brilliant (H.T.).—Colour the most intense scarlet, and brightest colour yet achieved in roses.

Bertha Gaulis.—Vigorous growth; flowers large, full, and of perfect form; colour, China rose, with darker centre.

Betty (H.T.).—g.b.d. Coppery rose; growth robust; a continuous bloomer, and sweetly scented.

Bessie Brown (H.T.).—s.g.b.d. Colour alabaster white, shaded blush in centre; very vigorous; large, smooth petal.

Bridesmaid.—s.g.b.d. Clear bright pink.

Beauty Inconstant.—b.d.g. Coppery red, shaded carmine and yellow; very variable; difficult to describe; quite distinct.

British Queen (H.T.).—Colour pure white, of magnificent shape and size, and sweetly scented.

Belle Siebrecht (H.T.).—s.g.b.d. Colour a bright rosy pink.

Beryl.—g.b.d. Long, beautiful buds of a rich orange colour; one of the best for buttonhole and decorative work.

Betty Berkley (T.).—g.b.d. Bright red, shaded crimson scarlet; buds long, flowers well formed; growth robust.

Beatrice (H.T.).—s.g.b.d. Very suitable for exhibition; colour deep pink when opening; fully developed the outer petals are pale flesh.

Carine (H.T.).—Vigorous; the long and elegant buds are carried on rigid stems; colour blush buff, creamy fawn and coppery salmon.

Catherine Mermet.—s.g.d. Flesh rose, full and excellent form.

Countess Clan William (H.T.).—Delicate peach pink at base of petals, heavily edged with deep cherry red.

Clara Watson (H.T.).—s.g.b.d. A beautiful light coloured rose of good habit; centre of flower shaded salmon and rose.

Comtesse Frigneuse.—s.g.b.d. Bright canary yellow.

Comtesse La Barthe.—g.d. Rosy-flesh; very free blooming.

Chateau de Clos Vougeot (H.T.).—g.b.d. Rich velvety scarlet, shaded fiery red, changing to dark velvety crimson.

Corallina (T.).—g.b.d. Deep rosy carmine, shaded coral red.

Charles de Lapsse.—Creamy white, large, well-formed.

Comtesse du Cayla.—Reddish-carmine, tinted orange on reverse of petals to dark orange yellow, shaded carmine.

Colcestria (H.T.).—Strong pillar rose, blooms large and full and delightfully perfumed. Colour satin rose.

Carine (H.T.).—Colour is orange-carmine, blush buff, creamy-fawn, and coppery salmon; strongly tea perfumed.

Cupid.—Single, produced in clusters; the colour in the half-developed stage is a flesh with a touch of peach, softening to delicate flesh and opal when fully expanded. Pillar.

Crimson Chatenay (H.T.).—Similar in habit and freedom of flowering to Madame Abel Chatenay; crimson red.

Crimson Emblem (H.T.).—Bright crimson; decorative.

Chas. J. Grahame (H.T.).—s.g. Colour a rich orange crimson, perfect shape; petals large and smooth.

Countess of Gosford (H.T.).—g.b.d. Salmon pink and rose, base of petal shaded yellow. The colour never fades.

Christie Mackellar (H.T.).—Ochry madder, veined carmine.

Clarice Goodacre (H.T.).—Biscuit chrome on ivory white.

Cleveland.—Coppery rose, flushed metallic reddish copper.

Coronation.—Beautiful shrimp pink.

Cynthia Forde (H.T.).—s.g.b.d. Deep rose pink; sweetly perfumed, and lasts.

Dean Hole (H.T.).—s.g.b.d. Growth vigorous; large blooms; colour silvery carmine, shaded salmon.

Duchess of Portland (H.T.).—s. Colour pale sulphur yellow with an occasional tinge of green.

Devonensis.—s.g.b.d. Creamy white, blush centre; large, full.

Dr. Cazeuue (H.T.).—g.b.d. Called the "Black Rose."

Dr. Grill.—g.b. Light rose, with coppery yellow centre.

Dr. O'Donnell Browne.—Growth vigorous and erect, free flowering, colour rich carmine rose, perfect form.

Duchess of Sutherland (H.T.).—Colour, warm rose pink.

Duchess of Wellington (H.T.).—Colour, gold, veined carmine.

Donald Macdonald (H.T.).—Orange carmine, very glowing.

Dorothy Page Roberts (H.T.).—g.b.d. Coppery pink, suffused with apricot yellow; petals large and of good substance.

E. von Kesselstatt (T.).—g.b.d. Creamy, edged carmine.

Edward Mawley (H.T.).—Velvety crimson, blooms large.

Ernest Metz.—s.g.d. Soft carmine rose, deeper in centre; good all round.

Earl of Warwick (H.T.).—s.g.d. Flowers rich salmon pink, shaded vermilion; large and full, of beautiful shape.

Etoile de France (H.T.).—s.g.d. Raised by the well-known firm of Messrs. Pernet-Ducher; colour rich velvety crimson.

Elizabeth.—Beautiful clear pink, large, well-formed bloom.

Eli Hartmann (H.T.).—Rich golden yellow colour; sweetly scented.

Earl of Gosford (H.T.).—A free-growing, dark crimson variety; heavily shaded amaranth; suitable all climates.

Edgar M. Burnett (H.T.).—A great improvement on La France.

Emilie Gonin.—Very large, full, well-shaped, white, tinted orange, each petal heavily edged with carmine. Vigorous.

Frau Margrethe Moller (H.T.).—Dark rose pink; good growers; flowers large and full; exhibition.

Friedrichsruh (H.T.).—g.d. Blood red; large and full, flowers freely and continuously; compact habit. Colour very rich.

Florence Pemberton (H.T.).—s.g.b.d. Enormous size; creamy, tinted pink.

Francis Charteris Seton (H.T.).—Flowers deep rose pink, very large, full, and of fine form; good exhibition bloom.

Roses, General List

Dwarf Tea and Hybrid Tea Varieties

Price, 1/6 each; 16/- per dozen.

(Those varieties which are known to be Hybrid Teas are followed by the initials H.T.)

Note.—The letters s, g, b, d signify as follows:—s, suitable for show or exhibition; g, suitable for the garden, making a good bush; b, producing a quantity of buds for button-hole and other similar purposes; d, producing flowers suitable for table and all decorative work.

Alexander Hill Gray (Tea).—Vigorous, erect, wonderfully floriferous, high-pointed centre, from which the petals gracefully reflex. Deep lemon yellow colour, intensifies as the blooms develop; strongly tea-perfumed.

Alice Lindsell (H.T.).—s.g.b.d. Creamy white, pink centre; petals round and very firm; large and perfect shape.

Alice Grahame (H.T.).—s.g. Ivory white, tinted salmon; large, full, and splendid form; nice clean grower; first rate, show or garden.

American Beauty (H.T.).—s.g. Rosy-cerise, large petal and flower; full and fragrant.

Admiral Ward.—Vigorous, globular flower, with large petals; crimson red colour, shaded with fiery red.

ROSES, GENERAL LIST—Continued

- Francois Dubreuil.**—s.g.b.d. Velvety crimson, reflexed with cerise amaranth, with buds of great beauty.
- Freiherr von Marschall (H.T.).**—g.b.d. Colour deep rosy red, with darker veins; large, free and full.
- Frau Lilla Rautenstrauch (H.T.).**—Apricot orange, suffused with yellow, tinted rose; flowers high centre.
- Gruss an Teplitz.**—g.d. Flowers large and cupped; free and vigorous; Colour, brightest crimson scarlet.
- Gladys Harkness (H.T.).**—s.g.d. Salmon pink, of fine form;
- Gustave Grunerwald (H.T.).**—g.b.d. Bright China pink, apricot centre; good garden rose, delicious perfume.
- General Macarthur (H.T.).**—g.b.d. Richest crimson, shaded scarlet, extremely vivid; borne singly on stout stems.
- George Schwartz (T.).**—g.b.d. Brightest yellow Tea rose we know, almost buttercup yellow in good weather.
- Geo. C. Wood (H.T.).**—s.g.d. Colour glowing orange vermillion, that does not fade; flowers large, full and perfectly formed; growth erect and vigorous.
- General-Superior Arnold Janssen (H.T.).**—Brilliant carmine; an excellent cutter for the home; can recommend.
- Gorgeous (H.T.).**—Colour deep orange yellow, flushed copper-yellow, and heavily veined with reddish copper.
- Grace Molyneux (H.T.).**—Creamy apricot, flesh in the centre.
- Grand Duchess Alexandra (H.T.).**—Creamy-white; scented.
- George Dickson (H.T.).**—Colour is velvety black, scarlet crimson, with brilliant scarlet reflexed tips. Become more attractive when staged in water; blooms open naturally. Vigorous.
- G. Amadee Hammond.**—Colour cadmium or egg-yolk, shading off to fawn or delicate buff; blooms large, full. Gold Medal, N.R.S.
- H. Armytage Moore (H.T.).**—The colour is a delightful shade of rosy pink on the outside of the petals, the inside of the petals being a delicate silvery-pink.
- Harry Kirk.**—A splendid rose, flowering freely and continuously. The blooms are large, full, with large smooth petals of great substance; the form is perfect, the buds are long and elegant; colour, deep sulphur-yellow passing to lighter shade at edges of petals. Gold Medal, N.R.S.
- Henrietta (H.T.).**—Colour fiery orange-crimson, one of the finest roses for bedding purposes; flowers erect on long stems, buds long and pointed, petals of exquisite shape, very free habit, and sweetly scented; a beautiful decorative rose.
- Irish Engineer (Single H.T.).**—A very distinct rose of vigorous, bushy habit; colour dazzling scarlet crimson; flowers very large, with massive circular petals.
- Irish Elegance (H.T.).**—g.b.d. Single. One of the most beautiful decorative roses grown; long buds of a coppery salmon shade; very vigorous.
- Iona Herdmann (H.T.).**—A pure clear orange flame, the greatest lift in colour yet attained in roses; without question the most beautiful decorative yellow rose in existence.
- Isobel (H.T.).**—Carmine red, shaded orange scarlet; single; sweetly scented.
- Irish Fireflame.**—Single. In bud stage deep maddery orange, splashed with crimson; as bud develops, fiery orange crimson.
- Irish Harmony (H.T.).**—Single. Vigorous growth. Colour, cream, changing to white.
- Janet (H.T.).**—Its colour in the young stage is delicate egg-yolk, silky salmony flesh or golden ochre.
- Juliet (T.).**—Outside of petals old gold, interior rich rosy red, changing to deep rose as the flowers expand.
- Jean Pernet.**—s.g. Large, full and well-formed, centre deep tawny yellow, passing to light yellow; very free blooming.
- Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H.T.).**—One of the finest flowers, extra large, carried on stiff, erect stems; sweetly perfumed. Carmine.
- Jos. Hill (H.T.).**—s.g.d. Coppery pink and salmon, blooms large and full, and of perfect form; a magnificent rose.
- Jean Note (H.T.).**—g.b.d. Creamy white, with rich chrome yellow centre; tree of good branching habit; shape good.
- Kronprinzessin Victoria.**—White.
- Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.**—s.g.b.d. Pure white, with orange centre, outer petals reflexed; a fine show and garden variety.
- Killarney Brilliant (H.T.).**—This is an improvement on the original pink Killarney, much more brilliant in colour.
- King George V. (H.T.).**—Colour rich blackish crimson with deep velvety violet flush.
- La France (H.T.).**—s.g.d. Pale peach colour, reverse deep rose.
- Lady Roberts (T.).**—b.d. Buds rich salmon red; open flowers orange salmon, passing to apricot. Awarded two Gold Medals.
- Lady Ashdown (H.T.).**—s.g.b.d. The blooms are very large, with high pointed centre; colour a beautiful shade of rose, with yellow base and silvery-pink reflex.
- Lady Battersea (H.T.).**—g.b.d. Flowers of medium size, beautiful long buds; colour cherry-crimson, with an orange shade.
- Lady Pirrie (H.T.).**—Another Gold Medal rose, with flowers of extraordinary shades of colour. The outsides of petals are a deep coppery reddish salmon; inside petals apricot yellow; perfect flower.
- Lady Hillingdon (T.).**—Deep apricot-yellow; long, pointed buds; very free-flowering; very fine.
- Leslie Holland (H.T.).**—Deep scarlet crimson, heavily shaded and flamed deep velvety crimson, of brilliant and dazzling shade, very sweetly scented. Lasts well when cut.
- Liberty (H.T.).**—g.b.d. Flowers brilliant crimson; constant bloomer; keeps its colour well after being cut.
- Lord Tarquin.**—s.g.d. Pale flesh, large, full and free.
- Lady Ursula (H.T.).**—s.g.b.d. A delicate shade flesh pink; petals large.
- Laurent Carle (H.T.).**—s.g.b.d. Brilliant velvety carmine; one of the finest roses for all purposes ever raised; should be in every collection.
- Lena (T.).**—b.d. Colour rich, glowing apricot; long bud.
- Mdm. Constant Souppert (T.).**—s.g.d. Blooms large, full and well formed; colour deep yellow, shaded peach; very fine.
- Miss Alice de Rothschild (T.).**—Colour deep rich yellow; flowers large, fine form, with high centre; very fragrant.
- Mrs. Charles E. Allan (H.T.).**—Pale orange, gradually changing as the flower expands to clear ochre, and yellowish buff with age.
- Mrs. Bryce Allen (H.T.).**—Carmine rose; full globular bloom.
- Mrs. Ambrose Riccardo (H.T.).**—Honey yellow, good size.
- Mrs. Sam Ross (H.T.).**—Flowers of large size, shaded from pale straw colour to light chamois yellow; growth vigorous.
- Mrs. Andrew Carnegie (H.T.).**—A white rose of the greatest merit. Flowers of exquisite form, high-pointed centre.
- Mrs. Hugh Dickson (H.T.).**—Colour deep cream, heavily suffused with orange and apricot. Considered by Hugh Dickson, Ltd., as their choicest production, either for the garden, the table, or show tray. Silver Gilt Medal, N.R.S.
- Mrs. Geo. Gordon (H.T.).**—Flowers large, gull, and exquisitely formed, with high pointed centre. Colour bright rosy pink, flushed with a silvery pink at the edges of the petals.
- Mrs. Archie Gray (H.T.).**—Deep creamy yellow, opening to clear, light canary yellow; good habit, and opens freely in all weathers; petals firm and of good substance; growth vigorous; flowers large and well formed. Gold Medal, N.R.S.
- Mrs. Edward Powell.**—Bright velvety crimson. A valuable addition to the rose of its colour.
- Mrs. Campbell-Hall (T.).**—Delicate creamy buff, suffused with rosy carmine; huge blooms of spiral form. Awarded Gold Medal, N.R.S.
- Mrs. Jas. Lynas (H.T.).**—Pearly pink at base of petal, flushed with rosy peach at edges. Gold Medal.
- Mrs. T. Hillas (H.T.).**—Colour rich chrome yellow; buds long.
- Mrs. Hubert Taylor (T.).**—Shell pink, edges ivory-white.
- Mrs. Muir Mackean (H.T.).**—Bright carmine crimson.
- Mrs. Herbert Hawksworth (T.).**—Colour is deeply zoned and delicate ecru on milk white, becoming creamy white.
- Mrs. R. D. McClure.**—Colour brilliant salmon pink, free and constant bloomer, growth vigorous; very large; full flower.
- Mrs. Richard Draper (H.T.).**—Bright reddish-satin pink on the outside of the petals, inside of the petals silver flesh.
- Mrs. S. T. Wright (T.).**—Outer petals delicate old gold, inner petals a suffusion of rose pink on orange chrome.
- Mrs. Forde (H.T.).**—Deep carmine rose on delicate rose pink.
- Mrs. Frank Bray (H.T.).**—The colour, which is a rich, deep coppery ecru, develops as the flower opens to a very delicate coppery fawn, with a shade of ivory shell pink.
- Mrs. Franklin Dennison (H.T.).**—White, veined primrose yellow, deepening to ochre at base. Flowers enormous size.
- Mrs. Foley Hobbs (T.).**—One of the finest Tea Roses ever introduced. Flowers of the largest size, of perfect form and finish; colour delicate ivory white, faintly tinged with pink at the edge; a grand exhibition flower.
- Mrs. Dudley Cross (H.T.).**—Pale chamois yellow, tinted red, somewhat like Marie Van Houtte; flowers larger; strong grower; blooms produced on strong upright shoots.
- Mrs. Fred. Straker (H.T.).**—Colour difficult to describe, being a mixture of orange crimson, silvery fawn, and delicate orange-pink.
- Mrs. Geo. Preston (H.T.).**—Blooms very large, full, and of globular form; petals large, circular, and of great substance; colour silvery rose pink; very fragrant.
- Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt (H.T.).**—s.g.d. A magnificently built camelia shaped flower, with petals of great substance; colour silvery white, slightly flushed rose in centre; tree of good habit; a splendid rose.
- Mrs. David McKee (H.T.).**—s.g.d. Growth strong and vigorous, with erect branching habit; foliage large and handsome; every shoot crowned with a bud which develops into a flower of large size and substance, and of perfect form, and of a beautiful creamy yellow colour.
- Mrs. Geo. Shawyer.**—Brilliant clear rose; the flowers are very large, well-formed and full; the petals are of good substance; the growth is tall and stiff. A good show rose.
- Medea.**—s.g.d. A very large globular flower; very full and well-formed; lemon yellow, with canary centre; a vigorous grower and free bloomer.
- Mdm. P. Euler (H.T.).**—s.g.d. Vermilion silvery pink; very large flowers on long stems, very full and of good form; lasts well when cut; very fragrant. Awarded Gold Medal at Clermont.
- Marquis de Ganay (H.T.).**—Colour silvery rose; growth vigorous and erect; flowers very large and full and freely produced; a good rose.
- Mrs. Arthur E. E. Coxhead (H.T.).**—Claret red, shaded vermillion toward the edges; flowers quite full, long and pointed, very freely produced.
- Molly Sharman Crawford (T.).**—g.b.d. Colour pure white, delicately tinged with green in the bud state; flowers large and well formed, with pointed centre; a beautiful rose, of very chaste appearance, and very floriferous.
- Mrs. E. Mawley (T.).**—s.g.b.d. Colour the richest salmon rose; flowers very large and full, very high centre; plant a good grower; one of the best roses. Gold Medal.
- Mrs. Herbert Stevens (T.).**—White, with a distinct peach shade toward centre; buds very long and pointed; a splendid decorative rose of a wonderfully free-blooming character.
- Mdm. Jules Grolez (H.T.).**—s.g.b.d. Brilliant China rose; vigorous grower, of branching habit; free bloomer; large, full, and of fine form; one of the best.
- Muriel Grahame (T.).**—s.g.b.d. A cream sport from "Catherine Mermet," habit similar to the parent.
- Mdm. Abel Chatenay (H.T.).**—s.g.b.d. Rosy carmine, shaded with salmon; large and good form.
- Mdm. Marcel Delaney.**—A beautiful rose; colour, distinct, being pale pink or soft rose, shaded hydrangea pink; flower full and fragrant; vigorous grower and free flowerer. Awarded Gold Medal by City of Paris, 1915.
- Mdlle. Augustine Guinoisseau (H.T.).**—s.g.d. A sport from "La France," outer petals creamy-white or very pale flesh, centre soft pink; very large, full, perfect form; a grand rose.

ROSES, GENERAL LIST—Continued.

- Mdm. Antonie Marl (T.).—g.b.d. Creamy-white, veined and splashed with carmine; good form and substance; wonderfully free-blooming; one of the best for cutting, as flowers last well.
- Mrs. G. W. Kershaw (H.T.).—g.b.d. Blooms large, full and of perfect form, with high pointed centre; a continuous bloomer, and magnificent grower; colour a deep glowing rose pink.
- Madame Leon Pain (H.T.).—Silvery rose, yellow centre; large, full; good.
- Madame Bardow Job.—Chrome yellow, and canary, citron yellow.
- Margaret Dickson Hamill (H.T.).—A magnificent rose, with deep shell-like petals of a deep maize straw colour, flushed with delicate carmine on back of petals. Deliciously and powerfully scented. A great acquisition for exhibition or decorative purposes. Awarded Gold Medal of N.R.S.
- Mabel Drew (H.T.).—(A. Dickson & Sons). Cream to orange; fine, full flower; an exhibition variety; growth appears good. Gold Medal, N.R. Society by unanimous vote.
- Marie Adelaide, Grand Duchesse of Luxemburg (H.T.).—(Souperet et Notting, 1914). A deep orange yellow, long bud, good form, up to show standard. Gold Medal, Nancy.
- Melody.—Intense pure deep saffron-yellow, with primrose edges.
- Marcella (H.T.).—Buds buff, opening flower salmon flesh; a fine show rose.
- Marquise de Sinety (H.T.).—Buds carmine ochre, open flowers ochre-yellow, tinted with red.
- Mary, Countess of Ilchester (H.T.).—(A. Dickson & Sons). A fine exhibition rose; good, sturdy grower; crimson carmine; large petals, beautifully arranged.
- Margaret (H.T.).—(Wm. Paul & Sons). Clear, delicate pink; long buds, of good lasting qualities.
- Modesty (H.T.).—Cream, flushed with rose; fine form; exhibition or garden.
- Miss Muriel Jamison (T.).—A single-flowered variety; deep orange colour; a dainty decorative rose.
- My Maryland.—Bright salmon pink, with paler edges, delightfully fragrant.
- Mildred Grant (H.T.).—s. Every rose grower must have it. Colour a silvery white, suffused with a faint blush of pink; flowers are borne on stiff upright stems, and each shoot is crowned with a bloom.
- Mdm. Jean Dupuy (T.).—s.g.b.d. Reddish yellow, centre passing to rosy yellow.
- Mdm. Charles.—g.b.d. Rich apricot, medium size and full.
- Mdm. de Watteville.—s.g.b.d. Creamy white, each petal edged with rose, like a tulip; large and full; stout petals; quite distinct; exceedingly fragrant.
- Madame Charles Lutand (H.T.).—Chrome yellow, long, well-formed blooms; free flowering; about the best yellow.
- Mdm. Lambard.—s.g.d. Salmon-pink, shaded rose; large and fairly full.
- Mdm. Jules Bouche.—Salmon-white, centre shaded virginal pink; large, full, good form, hard petals.
- Maman Cochet.—s.g.b.d. Flesh rose, shaded salmon-yellow; fine long bud; first-class.
- Mdm. Caroline Testout (H.T.).—s.g.b.d. Deep, bright flesh pink.
- Mrs. Myles Kennedy (T.).—s.g.d. A Gold Medal rose; color delicate silvery white, shaded buff, deeper in centre.
- Mrs. Aaron Ward (H.T.).—g.b.d. A good grower, of fine branching habit; colour deep Indian yellow.
- Mrs. Harold Brocklebank (H.T.).—s.g.b.d. Colour creamy white, centre buff; soft golden yellow at base of petals; growth free and robust; with good branching habit.
- Niphotos.—g.b.d. Pure white or pale lemon.
- Natalie Bottner (H.T.).—Delicate cream yellow.
- National Emblem (H.T.).—Dark crimson, overlaid velvety crimson, shading to vermillion towards the edges.
- Nellie Parker (H.T.).—Creamy white, cream centre.
- Nerissa (H.T.).—Creamy yellow, shaded with white, centre of flower tinted peach colour; extra large and full flowers.
- Nita Weldon (H.T.).—(A. Dickson & Sons). Ivory white; long pointed buds, opening to large flowers; very free flowering; good.
- Old Gold (H.T.).—Vivid reddish orange, with apricot and rich coppery red shadings.
- Ophelia (H.T.).—Salmon flesh, shaded with rose; large and of perfect shade. Mod.
- Paul Lede (H.T.).—Superb carmine-rose, shaded with yellow.
- Peace (T.).—Pale lemon-yellow; bud, very long and pointed; flowers large, full; growth vigorous; very floriferous.
- Papa Gontier (H.T.).—g.b.d. Semi-double, very large petal; bright rose, reverse rosy crimson; fine, well-formed.
- Paul Nabonnand.—s.g.d. Satiny rose, veined with peach; large, full, and well-formed.
- Perle des Jardins.—s.g. Canary yellow; very large, full and globular; one of the best.
- Princess de Sagan.—g.b. Velvety crimson, with purplish shade; very loose when expanded, but attractive.
- Professor Ganiviat.—g.d. Bright purplish rose, medium size; full and free; vigorous.
- Prince de Bulgarie (H.T.).—s.g.b.d. Silvery flesh, deeper in centre; delicately shaded with salmon; very distinct.
- Penelope (T.).—g.b.d. A variety from Queensland, of exceptional beauty; flower medium size, full, with high pointed centre; colour unique and remarkable, lower petals rich dark red, and centre creamy white; quite distinct from any other rose. Received Award of Merit, 1906, from N.R.S., England.
- Queen Mary (H.T.).—Deep bright canary yellow, crayoned carmine, fragrantly tea perfumed, moderate grower.
- Queen of the Belgians (H.T.).—Salmon pink. Gold Medal.
- Queen of Fragrance (H.T.).—Shell pink, tipped with silver; very fragrant.
- Queen of Spain (H.T.).—s. Growth very robust; flowers very large, full, and globular; colour pale flesh, darker in centre; an ideal exhibition rose of undoubted merit. Gold Medal, N.R.S., England.
- Queen Olga of Greece (T.).—s.g.b.d. Flowers deep soft rose pink, centre shaded yellow; large and of good shape; quite a distinct colour.
- Rainbow.—g.b.d. Semi-double; soft rose, striped with carmine.
- Red Cross (H.T.).—Crimson scarlet, free flowering.
- Red Letter Day (H.T.).—Brilliant scarlet crimson, semi-double.
- Rhea Reid (H.T.).—s.g.b.d. A rose for everybody.
- Richmond.—Pure red scarlet, very free flowering.
- Rose d'Evian.—Buds magenta, opening flowers inside petals carmine, outside rose.
- Radiance.—Red on outside, and pink on reflex of petals.
- Safrano.—g.b.d. Deep apricot; very free; good in bud.
- Sallie (H.T.).—Flowers large and full, outer petals creamy flesh, deepening towards the centre with splashes of egg-yolk colour.
- Star of Queensland.—Dark crimson, large and full; said to be a seedling of Etoile de France; free.
- Sunburst (H.T.).—Fine long-pointed bud, cadmium yellow, with yellow orange centre. Mod.
- Sunset.—s.g.b.d. Deep apricot; large and full; good in all stages; sport from "Perle des Jardins."
- Souvenir de President Carnot (H.T.).—Rosy-flesh, shaded with white at edges of petals, good form; a fine free-flowering addition to this class.
- Souv. de Pierre Notting (Yellow Maman Cochet). (T.).—s.g.b.d. Colour a rich apricot, with a beautiful carmine flush.
- Souv. de Stella Gray (T.).—g.b.d. Flowers medium size, full and well formed; very free; a remarkable combination of colour, being a deep orange, with splashes of yellow, apricot, salmon and crimson. Award of Merit.
- The Bride.—s.g.b.d. Sometimes pure white, generally with a greenish tinge, and the outer petals often flushed with pink; a sport from "Catherine Mermet," of the same form and habit; very free-blooming.
- Titania (China).—Coppery crimson, changing to deep salmon red. The base of the petals shaded clear yellow.
- Triumph (H.T.).—Deep red; free blooming; in the way of General McArthur; darker.
- The Lyon Rose.—s.g.d. This wonderful rose stands in a class by itself; there is no other rose to which it can be compared. It can be picked out from amongst thousands of others without difficulty. A large rose, very free-flowering, with the delicate scent of the wold rose, and a marvellous colour of nasturtium red of shrimp pink; it is a rose for everybody and everywhere. 1/6.
- The Queen.—s.g.b.d. A pure white sport from the old Tea Rose, "Souvenir d'un Ami, syn. Souvenir de S.A. Prince." We have adopted the American name for brevity.
- Wm. Shean (H.T.).—s. Colour of purest pink, with ochre veins; shell-like petals, 4 to 5 inches in length; one of the largest roses yet distributed; not a good grower.
- Warrior (H.T.).—g.b.d. Buds blood red, long and handsome; opening flowers vivid scarlet crimson, large, double, and with broad, handsome petals loosely displayed as the flower expands; growth very vigorous; a grand decorative rose.
- White Maman Cochet (T.).—s.g.b.d. A sport from the well-known rose, "Maman Cochet." The habit of growth and shape of flower are identical with the parent; the outside petals are white, shaded with rosy blush, the centre almost pure white; a variety that every rose-grower should plant.
- W. C. Gaunt (H.T.).—Vermilion, tipped scarlet; very showy; should make a fine bedding and decorative.
- W. R. Smith (T.).—s.g.b.d. Creamy white, flushed and suffused with bright rose pink; flowers large and full; a fine rose of "Maman Cochet" type.
- William Cooper (H.T.).—(Hugh Dickson, 1915). Deep lake red; fine bold flower; moderately full; vigorous grower, and continually in bloom; a fine garden rose.
- W. E. Lipplatt.—Crimson, large, well-formed, fragrant. Vigorous.
- Yvonne Vacherot (H.T.).—Soft, silvery pink; fine show bloom, good grower; free blooming; fine.

Rose Climbers

Some of these are by nature more perpetual than others; but by judiciously stopping the rampant growth, the whole of them may be kept almost constantly in flower.

- Australian Beauty (H.T.).—Colour, the richest crimson, shaded velvety amaranth, deliciously perfumed. Constantly in bloom, and a very vigorous climber; will prove one of the most useful of all the red climbing roses.
- Billiard and Barre.—Of rich golden orange colour, with large, handsome foliage. Mod.
- Celine Forrester.—Pale yellow, coppery centre. Vigorous.
- Cig. Souv. de Therese Levat (T.).—A vigorous climbing sport of the well-known Tea Rose of same name; it will need no further description; free.
- Climbing White Lord Tarquin (T.).—A local sport of this most useful of white roses. Splendid for florist's work; free.
- Climbing Reine Victoria.—Is a sport from Reine Victoria. The colour is a brilliant rose of the most perfect form, marvellously free-blooming, of strong and robust growth; should be in every collection of climbing roses.
- Climbing Richmond (H.T.).—Of true climbing character; scarlet colour and free-flowering habit.
- Climbing Georges Schwartz.—A vigorous climbing sort of the beautiful dwarf; a fine acquisition.
- Climbing Segand Weber.—A vigorous climbing sport from the well-known dwarf.
- Climbing Irish Fireflame (H.T.).—Identical with the normal type. True climber.

ROSES—Continued.

ROSE CLIMBERS—Continued.

- Gloire de Limbourn** (T.).—Bright canary-yellow, centre salmon-yellow; large, full, and of good form.
- Jessie Clark** (H.T., Single).—A pillar rose that everyone should have. The flowers are large, up to 5 inches across, and of a delicate opal flesh tint, petals of extra substance, lasting well when cut.
- Lady Waterlow** (H.T.).—Pale salmon rose, edged with carmine; large, semi-double flowers.
- Miss Marion Manifold**.—A dark climbing rose of Victorian origin; very free blooming and of good growth; sweetly scented; one of the best.
- Mrs. J. H. Beatson** (H.T.).—A lovely dark carmine, fine foliage and sweetly scented; strong robust growth.
- Mrs. C. Guilfoyle** (T.).—Salmon rose. A seedling from Madame Verard, which it very much resembles, but of a more pleasing shade; thornless.
- Madame Andre Duron**.—Bright China pink; sweetly scented; distinct, and very useful. Vigorous.
- Paul's Carmine Pillar**.—New single rose, with abundance of flowers of bright, rosy carmine. Vigorous.
- Paul's Scarlet Climber** (Hybrid Wichuriana).—Vivid scarlet, shaded with crimson; suitable for pillars and pergolas. Gold Medal.
- Reve d'Or** (N.).—Coppery yellow, large and full; good pillar rose.
- Souvenir de Leonie Viennot**.—Silvery rose, shading to carmine, base of petals canary yellow. Vigorous.
- Sheila Wilson** (H.T.).—Vigorous growth, will make an excellent pillar. A single rose of much beauty, with large, well-shaped petals; rosy carmine.
- Waltham Climbers** (No. 1).—Good climbers; various shades of crimson; No. 1 medium, and 3 dark crimson. Moderate.
- Ards Rover** (H.P.).—s.g.b.d. A most distinct and valuable addition to our climbing roses; of perfect shape and a colour equal to "Prince Camille de Rohan."
- Ards Pillar** (H.T.).—s.g.b.d. A splendid new dark climbing H.T.! colour a rich velvety crimson, blotched with amaranth; sure to be a favourite for the garden, and sometimes up to show standard.
- Ards Rambler**.—The blooms are of perfect form, smooth, and possessed of great substance; the colour is a velvety-orange, shading to rosy-carmine at the base of the petals; perfumed; a grand climbing rose.
- Bardou Job** (H.T.).—d. Colour of the most intense crimson, shaded black; semi-double; very distinct; splendid for decorative work.
- Climbing Belle Siebrecht** (H.T.).—s.g.b.d. A strong climbing sport from the rose that Messrs. Alexander Dickson & Son—the premier rose growers of the last few years—describe as undoubtedly "the finest rose grown."
- Climbing Niphetos**.—s.g.b.d. A vigorous-growing and free-blooming sport from the old dwarf variety; most desirable.
- Climbing Souv. de la Malmaison**.—s.g.d. A sport from the well-known old Bourbon of the same name; a rampant climber, and free-blooming when established; covers more space in a given time than any other variety.
- Climbing La France**.—s.g.b.d. A climbing sport from the well-known favourite; flowers in every respect similar to the old variety, but the tree of more vigorous growth.
- Climbing Liberty** (H.T.).—s.g.b.d. This splendid climbing sport from "Liberty" will be welcomed by all; growth similar to "Ards Pillar"; colour the most dazzling crimson.
- Climbing Perle des Jardins**.—s.g.b.d. A climbing sport from the old variety, and one of, if not the best of yellow climbers.
- Climbing Caroline Testout** (H.T.).—s.g.b.d. A vigorous climbing sport of this universal favourite.
- Climbing Devonensis** (T.).—s.g.b.d. Creamy white, blush centre; fine shape; vigorous.
- Climbing Lady Ashdown**.—Lovely pink, with a yellow glow in the centre. A splendid rose.
- Climbing Frau Karl Druschki** (H.P.).—A vigorous climbing sport of this well-known favourite; flowers same as the normal type; growth long and slender; sure to be a favourite.
- Climbing Maman Cochet** (T.).—A magnificent climbing sport from the well-known favourite "Maman Cochet," and a grand addition to our climbing roses.
- Climbing White Maman Cochet** (T.).—s.g.b.d. This is without doubt the finest white climbing rose in cultivation, and one that all rose lovers will cordially welcome. Of true climbing habit, throwing long arching canes, five to ten feet in length, and with foliage that resists the mildew; and flowers equal to the normal type.
- Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria** (H.T.).—s.g.b.d. The finest introduction since "M. Niel," a climbing sport from the dwarf of same name, of extra vigorous growth, and without doubt the best climber of its colour.
- Climbing Meteor** (H.T.).—s.g.b.d. A strong climbing sport from that most brilliant of all roses, "Meteor."
- Climbing Souvenir de Wootton** (H.T.).—s.g.b.d. Another welcome addition to our red climbers, of extraordinary vigour and beautifully scented; a sport from the dwarf of the same name.
- Climbing Comptes la Barthe** (T.).—s.g.b.d. A vigorous climbing sport from this old favourite; one of the best for covering arches, fences, etc.; always in bloom; first-class for decorative work.
- Climbing Mdm. de Watteville** (T.).—s.g.b.d. The dwarf variety has always been a favourite since first introduced, and the climbing variety will be more so on account of its vigorous habit. A welcome addition to our climbing roses.
- Climbing Papa Gontier** (H.T.).—s.g.b.d. A vigorous climbing sport from this well-known and popular variety, and one of the most welcome additions to our red climbing roses.
- Cloth of Gold**.—s.g.b.d. Pale sulphur yellow, with deeper centre; large, nearly full; well-formed.
- Duchesse d'Auerstadt**.—s.g.d. Yellow, with nankeen centre; large, full, well-formed; very vigorous grower.

ROSE CLIMBERS—Continued.

- England's Glory**.—s.g.d. A magnificent climbing rose, being a seedling from "Gloire de Dijon," crossed with "Belle Siebrecht"; flowers large, full, and well formed; outside petals are pale satiny pink; coppery centre; growth very vigorous.
- Florence Haswell Veitch** (Climber).—Brilliant scarlet, shaded black; large, moderately full, of excellent shape, with fine stiff petals.
- Floire de Dijon**.—s.g.d. Yellow and buff, shaded salmon; large and full; free.
- James Sprunt**.—s.g.d. Very rich scarlet crimson; large, full, globular; blooms in clusters; sweet; a Bengal rose.
- Lamarque**.—s.g.b.d. White, centre tinged with yellow; medium size; full, blooms in clusters; free.
- Lemon Pillar**.—Pale yellow in bud, opening to palest sulphur yellow.
- La France de '89** (H.T.).—s.g.b.d. Bright cherry red, sweetly scented; makes a good pillar rose.
- Mdm. Jules Graveraux** (T.).—s.g.d. Deep yellow, centre rosy peach; buds very long and pointed; an exhibition rose of the first rank. In America this rose was awarded the "Nickerson" Medal for the best Tea Rose raised since 1900; and in England is considered the best yellow Tea grown; very vigorous habit.
- Madame Berard**.—s.g.d. Salmon-rose, shaded yellow; large, full, good shape; free.
- Madame Wagram Comptess de Turenne** (T.).—s.g.b.d. A beautiful new climbing variety, with large flowers of a satin rose colour; a new colour in climbers.
- Mdm. Driout**.—s.g.b.d. A beautiful sport from "R. M. Henrietta," with flowers richly striped with rose; a novelty in climbers.
- Marechal Niel**.—s.g.d. Rich golden yellow; very large, globular, full, exceedingly fragrant; unrivalled as a climber.
- Mons. Desir**.—s.b.d. Rich crimson maroon; vigorous climber, sweetly scented.
- Noella Nabonnand** (Climbing H.T.).—s.g.b.d. An extraordinary vigorous climber, with deep crimson flowers, blotched and splashed with amaranth; the petals of this rose are remarkable for their enormous size and rich colour; a splendid acquisition to our list of Climbing Roses.
- Reine Marie Henriette** (H.T.).—s.g.b.d. Bright rosy cerise, sometimes crimson; large, full, long petal, good shape; free.
- Rev. T. C. Cole**.—s.g.d. Bright yellow; large, full, well-shaped; free; intermediate between "Marechal Niel" and "Cloth of Gold."
- Souvenir de Madame Metral** (H.T.).—s.g.d. Bright red with a shade of vermillion; perfect shape; very large and full; first rate.
- Souv. de Leonie Vinneott**.—Very strong grower, profuse bloomer; flowers coppery shade of pink.
- William Allen Richardson**.—s.g.b.d. Deep orange yellow; small, full and free.
- White Marechal Niel** (N.).—s.g.b.d. A creamy white sport of "M. Niel," originated in America. We have bloomed this variety, and find it quite distinct from the original, though not a pure white; habit of plant same as the parent.

Climbing Polyanthas

- Aglaia**.—Is a beautiful bright yellow variety, almost evergreen, and bearing immense clusters or trusses of rosette-shaped flowers, sweetly scented. As many as 170 flowers have been counted on one bunch.
- Climbing Cecil Brunner**.—A splendid climbing sport from this favourite Polyantha. We have seen several with shoots from 4 to 6 feet in length, with laterals bearing beautiful clusters of fairy-like buds the whole length of the main stem.
- Crimson Rambler** (Turner's).—s.g.b.d. Flowers large for its class, which are produced in large trusses of a dazzling crimson; very vigorous; foliage bright glossy green; one of the most useful Climbers.
- Madame N. Lavvasseur** (Dwarf Crimson Rambler).—Somewhat like C. Rambler, but ever-blooming; makes a handsome bush, fine for bedding.
- Mrs. Taft** (Polyantha).—Rosy crimson; dwarf habit; superior to Madame N. Lavvasseur.
- Orleans Rose** (Polyantha).—Brilliant rose, with white centre. This is a charming variety; large trusses; can recommend. Makes a lovely border or for massing in beds or lawns; blooms nine months in the year; should be planted by the dozen.
- Papa Hemeray** (Hemeray Aubert).—Bright vermillion, red with white centre, single; produced in corymbs. Growth vigorous. Very free flowering. Like a dwarf Hiawatha.
- Perle d'Or**.—Nankeen yellow, orange centre; small, full; one of the best.
- Petit Constant**.—Deep, coppery red, reflected with orange, blossoms in clusters; a new colour in this class.
- Philippine Lambert**.—Silvery rose, deeper centre.
- Red Pet**.—Brightest dark crimson.
- Rodhatte**.—Clear cherry red, large semi-double; vigorous and free-flowering.
- Stella**.—Bright carmine, with rich white centre; single.
- Tausendschon** (J. C. Schmidt, 1906).—Pink, turning to bright rose and carmine as the flower expands; produced in large trusses of from ten to fifteen blooms; sweetly scented, and very attractive.
- Tea Rambler** (Hybrid Pol.).—Small flowers, coppery pink, changing to salmon pink; tea scented; habit of "C. Rambler."
- Thalia**.—Flowers pure white; long, trailing branches.
- Veichenblau** (Pol.). (Schmidt).—A seedling from "Crimson Rambler," and, as its name implies, producing flowers of a violet blue; very distinct and pleasing; has flowered freely here, and is quite a novelty and true to description.
- Wallflower**.—Rosy lake crimson blooms.
- Yvonne Rabier**.—Pure white, with clear sulphur yellow centre; medium size.

ROSES—Continued

Polyantha Roses

DWARFS.

This is a very pretty class of Miniature Roses, especially valuable for decorative purposes, buttonholes and sprays. They are most prolific bloomers at all seasons, and quite hardy. No collection should be without a few of these little gems.

- Aenchen Muller.—Large clusters of brilliant rose-coloured flowers, produced till late in Autumn; good for massing.
 Aschenbroedel.—Rosy peach, centre salmon orange; small and cupped.
 Boskoop Baby.—Bushy habit; masses of pretty China rose blooms; a little gem.
 Cineraria.—Bright pink, white centre; bushy habit.
 Coronet (Wm. Paul).—Yellow, shaded with rose; very free and effective, and quite distinct.
 Cyclone.—Dwarf habit; crimson maroon, with a white stripe; very attractive.
 Cyrano (F. Dubreuil).—Bright scarlet reflexes; growth dwarf and bushy; very free flowering.
 Ellen Poulsen.—Bright rose pink; semi-double flowers, produced in trusses; very pretty.
 Erna Teschendorff.—Deep red, fine trusses; holds its colour well; dwarf, bushy habit.
 Eugenie Lamesch.—Bushy; flowers ranunculus-shaped, and produced in trusses of 20 to 30 blooms; colour orange yellow, passing to clear yellow, shaded rose.
 Fairy Gem.—Silvery pink, nicely shaped; little blooms.
 George Elger (E. Turbat & Co., 1912).—Flowers in big corymbs, golden coppery yellow, passing to clear yellow when expanded.
 Jeanne Soupert.—Blush white; large compact trusses; extra free flowering.
 Jessie.—Bright crimson; fine trusses; very free flowering.
 Leonie Lamesch.—Growth erect. The blooms are of medium size, full, produced singly; colour bright copper red, with golden centre, a most charming effect; very distinct and beautiful.
 Madame Cecil Brunner.—Salmon pink, centre coppery; one of the best.

Occasional Roses

(HYBRID PERPETUAL, SO-CALLED).

Price 1/3 each; 13/- per dozen, except where otherwise priced.

The varieties in this selection have been selected principally with a view to their suitability for show purposes; the great substance, with excellence of form and colouring, possessed by nearly all those offered rendering them particularly desirable for that purpose; but with few exceptions they do not flower constantly during the summer months. Care has been taken to avoid as much as possible varieties which are too much like each other, even for large collections.

- Annie Crawford.—Clear bright pink; yellow at the base of the petals; very large, full, beautifully formed flowers, with high-pointed centre; growth vigorous.
 Black Prince.—Dark crimson.
 Capt. Christy.—Rosy flesh, deeper in centre; a grand rose.
 Commandant Jules Gravereaux.—Beautiful, velvety red, shaded maroon; buds long and pointed; petals of enormous size; very striking and distinct.
 Dr. Hogg.—Violet red; best of its shade.
 Duke of Edinburgh.—Rich crimson scarlet, shaded maroon; very free blooming.
 Dr. Rushpler.—Dark velvety crimson, shaded black; almost perpetual.
 Earl of Dufferin.—Velvety crimson, shaded maroon; very large, full, perfect form; free blooming; superb.
 Emperor de Maroc.—Rich velvety maroon; an old favourite.
 Frau Karl Druschki (H.P.).—The finest white H.P. extant, of perfect form and vigorous growth; a grand acquisition to the garden and show tray.
 General Jacqueminot.—Blood red; fine.
 Gloire de Chedane Guinosseau (H.P.).—Bright red, shaded velvet; large, full flower. Silver Medal, Anjers. Best H.P. to date.
 Grand Mogul.—Deep crimson, shaded scarlet and black.
 George Arends (H.P.).—Pink Frau Karl Druschki; delicate rose, large, full and well formed; deliciously scented; growth strong, said to be a cross between "Frau Karl Druschki" and "La France," and shows the size of the former and colour of the latter.
 Her Majesty.—Clear bright satiny rose; extra large; strong grower.
 Hugh Dickson (H.P.).—Brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet; flowers large, full, and well formed; growth vigorous.
 J. B. Clark (H.T.).—Awarded Gold Medal by National Rose Society of England, 1905. Colour richest velvety crimson; flowers extra fine; growth very vigorous; evidently requires a season or two to become acclimatised.
 Jean Labaud.—Velvety crimson, shaded black.
 Louis Ricard.—Deep velvety crimson, almost black; petals nicely arranged, not extra full; opens well.
 Mrs. John Lang.—Soft pink; nearly perpetual.
 Merrle England (H.P.).—s.g.d. This beautiful rose is a striped sport from that grand old variety, "Heinrich Schultheis."
 Old English Cabbage.—Rosy red; an old favourite on account of its perfume.
 Paul Neyron.—Deep rose, immense size; strong grower.
 Princess de Bearn.—Dark velvety red; a constant bloomer.
 Prince Camille de Rohan.—Velvety crimson maroon, shaded black.
 Roger Lambelin.—Scarlet red, with a clear well-defined margin of white round edges of petals; quite distinct.
 Souv. de Wm. Wood.—Very dark velvety red, one of the darkest.

Banksian Roses

Fortune's Yellow.—g.d. Bronzy yellow: semi-double; moderate climber.

Moss Roses

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Blanch Moreau.—White. | Wm. Lobb.—Deep rose. |
| Marie de Blois.—Deep red. | White Bath.—Best for coastal districts. |
| Pink Moss. | |
| Red Moss. | |

Wichuriana and Rambling Roses

- American Pillar.—Flowers single, rich pink, with a well-defined white eye, and yellow stamens; very showy.
 Coronation (Wichuriana), (Turner).—Bright crimson, shaded scarlet and splashed with small white streaks, flowers double and produced freely in large trusses; a splendid addition to this class, which is increasing in popularity each season.
 Delight.—Single carmine, red flowers; good.
 Dorothy Perkins (Hybrid Wichuriana).—Double flowers of a rich, soft rose tint; bright glossy green foliage, long slender branches.
 Dorothy Dennison.—A sport from "Dorothy Perkins"; a very lovely shell pink, the base of petals being creamy white.
 Evangeline.—White, tipped with pink; single flowers, borne in clusters; very fragrant; late flowering.
 Exceisa (Wich.).—A fine addition to the Wichuriana class, which is increasing in popularity every year. Flowers double and of a bright scarlet colour; a striking novelty.
 Hlawatna (Wichuriana).—Brilliant scarlet; flowers in very large clusters; very effective. Undoubtedly the most beautiful of its class. 1/6.
 Lady Gay.—Colour delicate cherry pink; trusses large, and borne in great profusion; habit of "Crimson Rambler."
 Rosa Senica Anemone.—A beautiful introduction from the Far East; a vigorous climber, bearing large quantities of single flowers of enormous size, up to eight inches in diameter; colour pale rose; very beautiful and novel. 1/6.
 Rosa Senica Alba.—Similar to above, but with pure white flowers.
 Shower of Gold (Wichuriana).—Wonderfully vigorous growth; is covered with bright glossy green foliage and orange coloured flowers of "W. A. Richardson" shade; very fine for covering stumps, rocks, fences, or unsightly objects.
 Sodenia.—Bright carmine to scarlet red, large clusters of double blooms.
 Sylvia.—Buds pale lemon yellow, changing when open to pure white, double, and exquisitely scented; flowers produced in large and elegant sprays in both summer and autumn.
 White Dorothy (Wichuriana).—"Dorothy Perkins," with its enormous masses of small, blush-pink flowers, was much sought after last season, and no doubt the above pure white sport from that variety will find even greater favour. Similar in every respect to the original, except in colour.

Standard Roses

Half Standards, 3/- each; Three-quarter Standards, 3/6 each;
 Full Standards, 4/- each.

Book your requirements now for delivery in June next, and thus ensure getting your selection before they are sold out. We have a large stock, and in over 80 best varieties, of which we recommend the following:—

WHITE.	
Frau K. Druschki	White Maman Cochet.
K. A. Victorla.	The Bride.
Molly S. Crawford.	
YELLOW.	
Alex. Hill Gray.	Marie Adelaide.
George Schwartz.	Perle des Jardins.
Lady Hillingdon.	Sunburst.
PINK.	
Belle Siebrecht.	Maman Cochet.
Konigin Carola.	Lady Ashdown.
Mad. A. Chatenay.	Mrs. Geo. Shawyer.
Mad. Jules Grolez.	
RED AND CRIMSON.	
Crimson Emblem.	Red Letter Day.
Etoile de France.	Laurent Carle.
Gen. MacArthur.	Liberty.
Geo. Dickson.	Hadley.

Pines, Etc.

Either as regards general ornamentation, or for commercial purposes, this section is, perhaps, the most important. On the hottest summer days their shade is cool and spicy. They may be used to screen off an unsightly barnyard or planted on the lawn singly as a specimen. There is a dignity and stability that no other tree has, and we cannot recommend it too highly for ornamental and farm planting.

- ARAUCARIA Bidwilli** (Bunya Bunya).—Height, 50ft. 2/-.
Excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine).—Height, 100ft. 2/-.
 The genus *Araucaria* comprises some of our most beautiful trees. *Excelsa* does splendidly by the seaside.
CEDRUS atlantica (Mt. Atlas Cedar).—Height, 50ft. 2/6.
Deodora (Indian Cedar).—Height, 50ft. 2/6.
Libani.—Height, 100ft. 2/6.
 Most beautiful and graceful trees of moderate growth. *Deodora* is very ornamental and hardy, stands heat, cold and drought well.
CRYPTOMERIA elegans.—Height, 30ft. 2/-.
Japonica (Japan Cedar).—Height, 40ft. 2/-.
Elegans is a graceful half-tree, foliage varying from bright green in Summer to bronze in Winter.
CUPRESSUS Knighti (*elegans*).—Height, 30ft. 2/-.
Lambertiana horizontalis.—Height, 60ft. 5/-.
Lambertiana aurea.—Height, 50ft. 5/-.
Lawsoniana glauca.—Height, 30ft. 2/-.
Macrocarpa (lemon scented).—Height, 30ft. 1/6. (Also see Hedge Plants.)
Torulosa.—Height, 70ft. 2/6.
 An elegant section of the Conifer family, and should occupy a prominent place in all plantations; hardy in any part of Australia, especially *Lambertiana* varieties and *Lawsoniana*.
JUNIPERUS Africanus.—Height, 6ft. 2/-.
Bermudiana (Pencil Cedar).—Height, 30ft. 2/-.
Hibernica (Irish Juniper).—Height, 15ft. 2/-.
Virginiana (Red Cedar).—Height, 50ft. 2/-.
 Hardy, graceful and most useful for general ornamentation.

- PINUS Canariensis**.—Height, 50ft. 2/-.
Halepensis (Aleppo Pine).—Height, 30ft. 2/-.
 A splendid sort for exposed positions near the sea-coast.
Insignis (Californian Pine).—Height, 50ft. 1/6.
 A great favourite for Shelter Belts, etc. (For price per 100, see Trees Suitable for Breakwinds, etc.).
Maritima (syn. *pinaster*).—Height, 50ft. 2/-.
Pinea (Stone Pine).—Height, 60ft. 2/-.
Sylvestris (Scotch Fir).—Height, 60ft. 2/-.
PODOCARPUS elata.—Height, 30ft. 2/6. Handsome, ornamental tree, requiring fairly good soil, with shelter.
RETINOSPORA ericoides.—Height, 15ft. 2/-.
Plumosa.—Height, 15ft. 2/-.
 Beautiful dwarf trees, of quick growth, from Japan, suitable for cold districts.
SALISBURIA adiantifolia (Maiden Hair Tree).—Height, 30ft. 2/6. A handsome deciduous tree, with fine foliage; suitable for the coldest districts.
TAXUS Baccata (Yew).—Height, 20 to 30ft. 3/-.
THUYA lobbi (*Gigantea*).—Height, 50ft. 2/-.
Occidentalis.—Height, 20ft. 2/-.
Orientalis.—Height, 30ft. 2/-.
 A hardy and very useful tribe of plants.
THUJOPSIS dolabrata variegata.—Height, 30ft. 2/6. Handsome, compact growing trees, of graceful habit.
WELLINGTONIA gigantea (suitable for cold districts).—Height, 200ft. 3/6.

Packing, Freight or Postage Charges extra.

Trees suitable for Breakwinds and Plantations

WRITE FOR SPECIAL QUOTES FOR A BIG QUANTITY (PACKING AND FREIGHT EXTRA).

(E) denotes Evergreen. (D) denotes Deciduous. (C) signifies suitable for cold climate. (W) signifies suitable for warm climate.

ACACIA Baileyana (E). C.W.
ARAUCARIA Excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine) (E). W.
BRACHYCHITON Acerifolia (Flame Tree). (E). W.
CAMPORA Officinalis (E). W.
CASTANOSPERMUM Australe (E). W.

EUCALYPTUS Globulus (E). W.
FICUS Benjamini (Weeping Fig) (E). W.
GREVILLEA Robusta (E). W.
JACARANDA Mimosaefolia (D). W.
LIQUIDAMBAR Styraciflua (D). C.
LIRIODENDRON Tulipiferum (D). C.
LOPHOSTEMON Australis (E). W.

MELIA Azedarach (White Cedar) (D). W.
PLATANUS Orientalis (D). C.
PINUS Insignis (E). C.W.
PITTOSPORUM Eugenioides (E). C.W.
PITTOSPORUM Undulatum (E). C.W.
SCHINUS Molle (Pepper Tree) (E). W.

Hedge Plants

A HEDGE is more APPROPRIATE than a fence, and more ATTRACTIVE for a BORDER. Nothing conduces more to the beauty of a homestead than appropriate Hedgerows, well kept. Hedge plants should be planted early in the season, so that they may be well established before Summer.

C. denotes varieties suitable for cold climates. W. denotes varieties suitable for warm climates.

- BOUGAINVILLEA Sanderiana Glabra**.—Plant 2ft. apart; makes a pretty hedge, and flowers abundantly. W. 2/- each; 22/- per doz.
CAMPOR LAUREL.—For a good big hedge, these cannot be beaten. Plant 4 to 6ft. apart. 16/- per doz.; 120/- 100. W.
COPROSMA Lucida.—Plant 3ft. apart. This is a good hedge plant, and is particularly hardy, especially on the sea coast. 16/- per doz. W.
CUPRESSUS Macrocarpa.—A very quick grower; plant 3ft. apart. 11/- per doz.; 80/- per 100. C.W.
CRATAEGUS Crenulata.—Red berry. 22/- per doz. A very pretty compact growing hedge; looks striking when bearing its berries; evergreen. Plant 2ft. apart. C.W.
DURANTA Plumerii.—A neat-growing evergreen hedge plant, bearing clusters of purplish-blue flowers. 10/- per doz.; 75/- per 100. W.
HAWTHORN QUICKS (May). Plant 9 inches apart, in double rows. A fine, thorny, deciduous hedge plant, which flowers freely in the Spring. 3/- per 100; 20/- per 1000. C.
HIBISCUS, Scarlet.—Plant 3ft. apart. Will make a grand ornamental flowering hedge. 16/- per doz. W.
LIGUSTRUM Lucidum (Privet, large leaved).—Plant 12 inches apart. 2/6 per doz; 17/6 per 100 (not less than 50 at 100 rates). C.W.
MACLURA Aurantiaca (Osage Orange).—An excellent plant for forming hedges. Strong growing defensive hedge that will turn cattle. 20/- per 100; plant 2ft. apart. W.

- OLIVE, Common** (*Olea Europea*).—Makes a nice evergreen hedge; plant 12 inches apart. 3/- per doz.; 20/- per 100. W.
PITTOSPORUM Eugenioides.—A very fine hedge plant; bears clipping well, and can be kept to any height required. 16/- per doz.; 130/- per 100. C.W.
PITTOSPORUM Undulatum.—16/- per doz.; 120/- per 100. These make a fine evergreen hedge for a garden, and can be trimmed close into any desired shape. The foliage is handsome, and of a fine fresh green colour. Plant 2ft. apart. C.W.
PLUMBAGO Capensis.—Blue and White in separate colours. Makes a pretty, flowering hedge; plant 2ft. apart. 16/- per doz.; 120/- per 100. W.
PRUNUS Myrobalan (The Myrobian Plum).—A hardy, everlasting hedge plant. It has the advantage of bearing heavy crops of plums; in appearance somewhat similar to the American cherry Plum; deciduous. 9/- per doz.; 70/- per 100. C.
PRIVET, Evergreen.—A great favourite, as it is very hardy and stands clipping well. Plant 12 inches apart. 2/6 per doz.; 17/6 per 100 (not less than 50 at 100 rate). C.W.
RAPHIOLEPSIS (Indian Hawthorn).—Nice free white flowering hedge. Plant 2ft. apart. 120/- per 100. W.
TECOMA Capensis.—Bright red, flowering hedge. 16/- per doz.; 120/- per 100. W.
VIBURNUM Tinum (*Laurestinus*).—Plant 2ft. apart; useful evergreen hedge, with heads of white flowers. 16/- per doz. 120/- per 100. C.W.

Trees, Shrubs and Flowering Plants

In this section will be found Plants suitable for every description of ornamentation, from the cottage plot to the forest. Selection for any purpose, however, is rendered simple by the explanations following each variety. A judicious planting of trees and shrubs in harmony with the architectural lines of a dwelling, will enhance the good points of the building. Shrubs, deciduous and evergreen, are as much a part of the well-balanced garden as the lawn or flower borders. Many of them are as decorative as any ornamental foliage plant, while others are highly useful as cut flowers, and a well-arranged planting presents an attractive appearance throughout the year. Shrubs have many uses, such as a dividing line between the Flowers and Vegetable Gardens, or between the lawn and uncultivated ground as a background to a flower garden; for hiding an unsightly building, fence or foundation, or they may be planted in a mixed shrubbery border.

(E) indicates Evergreen. (D) deciduous. (C) signifies suitable for cold climate.
(W) signifies suitable for warm climate.

PACKING, FREIGHT OR POSTAGE EXTRA ON PLANTS OR TREES.

Approximate Postage on a single plant, 9d.; on two or three plants, 1/3, and so on, depending on size of plants. For large numbers rail is the cheaper for customers handy to Railway Stations. Packing Charges (about) 1/6 per dozen extra, according to number ordered.

ABUTILON Boule de Nieve.—Pure white; height, 5ft. (E). 2/-. W.
Eclipse.—Common veined purple; height, 4ft. (E). 2/-. W.
Golden Fleece.—Bright yellow; height, 4ft. (E). 2/-. W.
Sawitzii.—Variegated foliage; height, 4ft. (E). 2/-. W.
Souvenir de Bonn.—Variegated foliage; height, 4ft. (E). 2/-. W.
Thompsoni.—Orange with variegated foliage; height, 6ft. (E). 2/-. W.
Thompsoni, fl. pl.—Double flowers, orange; height, 4ft. (E). 2/-. W.
Vexillarium, variegata.—Height, 3ft. (E). 2/-. W. Most desirable border plants, being of rapid growth; free and continuous bloomers, and very hardy.
ACACIA Baileyana.—Yellow (Silver Wattle); height, 20ft. (E). 1/6 C.W.
Decurrens (Black Wattle).—Height, 25ft. (E). 1/6. C.W.
Elata.—Pale yellow; height, 30ft. (E). 2/-. C.W.
Pycnantha (Golden Wattle).—Height, 20ft. (E). 2/-. C.W.
Podalyriifolia (Qsld, Silver Wattle).—Height, 15ft. (E). 2/-. C.W.
Most graceful and beautiful tribe of plants, of rapid growth.
ACER Dissectum (Japanese Maple).—Assorted; height, 10ft. (D). From 5/-. C.
Negundo (Maple).—Height, 50ft. (D). 2/6. C.
Negundo (Folius variegatus).—Height, 30ft. (D). 5/-. C.
Pseudo platanus (Sycamore).—Height, 50ft. D. 2/6. C. Grand ornamental trees, suitable for the cold districts of the State.
AESCULUS Hippocastanum.—White (Horse Chestnut); height, 40ft. D. 2/6. C. A grand ornamental flowering tree; requires a cold climate.
AGNOSTUS.—(See Stenocarpus).
AILANTHUS glandulosa (Tree of Heaven).—rapid growing tree, fine foliage; height, 20ft. (D). 1/6. C. Useful for dry situations.
ALLAMANDA nerifolia.—Yellow; height, 4ft. (E). 2/6. W. A useful, hardy shrub.
ALOYSIA citriodora (Scented Verbena).—Height, 8ft. (D). 2/-. W. The leaves have a delightful perfume.
ALOE.—(See Agave).
ALLSPICE TREE.—(See Calycanthus). C.W.
ARALIA sieboldi.—Height, 10ft. (E). 2/6. W. Fine fast-growing plants, with handsome foliage.
ARBUTUS unedo, White (Strawberry Tree).—Height, 10ft. (E). 1/6. C.W. Beautiful ornamental shrub, producing a profusion of pretty white bell flowers; very hardy.
ARDISTA crenulata.—(See Herbaceous List). Very attractive pot plant.
ARUNDO donax variegata.—Height, 10ft. (E). 1/-. W. Large handsome variegated-leaved grass; very hardy.
ASH.—(See Fraxinus). C.W.
ASTER Alpina (Michaelmas Daisy).—(See Herbaceous List).
AUCUBA japonica (or Variegated Laurel).—Height, 4ft. (E). 1/6. C. Beautiful shrub, with very attractive foliage; will grow under shade and in cold positions.
AZALEA.—(See Special List).
BALFOUREA pittosporoides.—Pretty yellow flowers, changing to white, sweet scented, nice green glossy foliage; height, 15ft. (E). 1/6. C.W.
BAMBUSA arundinacea (Bamboo).—Height, 80ft. (E). From 5/-. W.
Nigra (Black Bamboo).—Height, 12ft. (E). 2/6. W.
BAUHINA purpurea.—Yink; height, 25ft. (E). 2/6. W. Showy, flowering tree; requires warm situation.
BEECH.—(See Fagus).
BERBERIS Darwini.—Yellow; height, 7ft. (E). 2/6. C.
Japonica.—Yellow; height, 4ft. (E). 2/6. C.
Vulgaris purpurea.—Height, 6ft. (D). 2/-. C.
Darwini is a beautiful evergreen shrub, producing a profusion of orange coloured flowers during the winter.
BORONIA megastigma.—Brown; height, 5ft. (E). 3/-. C. This is perhaps the strongest perfumed flower in existence, requires a moist position.
BOTTLE BRUSH.—(See Callistemon).
BOUVARDIA.—(See Special List).
BOX.—(See Buxus).
BRACHYCHITON acerifolia (Flame Tree).—Height, 50ft. (E). 1/6. W. A grand ornamental tree, with handsome foliage, and producing a perfect blaze of scarlet flowers.
BROOM.—(See Genista and Spartium).

BROWALLIA Jamiesoni.—Orange; height, 6ft. (E). 1/6. W. Useful shrub, constantly in bloom, producing an abundance of bloom suitable for cutting.
BRUGMANSIA Knighti.—White; height, 10ft. (E). 2/-. W. Free-growing shrub, constantly in bloom; fine trumpet-shaped flowers, sweetly perfumed.
BRUNSFELSIA.—(See Franciscea).
BUDDLEIA globosa.—Yellow; height, 10ft. (E). 1/6. C.W.
Variabilis magnifica.—Dark purple, in long spikes. 1/6.
Variabilis.—Violet; height, 10ft. (E). 1/6. C.W.
Velutcliana.—Flowers resemble English Lilac, and of a bright lilac colour; height, 8ft. (E). 1/6. C.W.
Rapid-growing plants, suitable for covering unsightly objects.
BUXUS sempervirens (Box).—(See Edging Plants). C.
Sempervirens.—Variegate; height, 3ft. (E). 2/-. C. Neat compact shrubs.
CALLISTEMON lanceolatus.—Scarlet; height, 6ft. (E). 2/-. C.W.
A brilliant flowering shrub; likes moisture.
CALODENDRON capense (Cape Chestnut).—Height, 30ft. (E). 2/6. W. A graceful tree, producing handsome white with pink markings, orchid-like flowers.
CAMELIA.—(See Special List).
CAMPHORA officinalis (Camphor); height, 25ft. (E). 1/6. W. Splendid ornamental trees, the Camphor of commerce; does well in hot climates. (Also see Hedge Plants).
CANNA.—(See Herbaceous List).
CAROB TREE.—(See Ceratonia).
CASSIA candolleana.—Yellow; height, 12ft. (E). 2/-. W. Brilliant flowering shrub, very striking and attractive.
CASTANEA vesca (Spanish Chestnut).—Height, 15ft. (D). 2/6. C. Requires good, rich, deep soil.
CASTANOSPERMUM Australe.—Saffron; height, 35ft. (E). 2/6. W. Moreton Bay Chestnut; highly ornamental and very attractive when in flower.
CATALPA syriacaefolia.—Lilac; height, 20ft. (D). 2/-. C.
CERASUS lauro cerasus.—White (Laurel); height, 12ft. (E). 1/6. C.
Lusitanica.—White (Portugal Laurel); height, 15ft. (E). 2/-. C. Beautiful ornamental shrubs of rapid growth.
CERATOPETALUM gummiferum.—Pink; height, 25ft. (E). 2/6. W. The well-known and beautiful Christmas Tree of Australia.
CERATONIA siliqua (Carob Tree).—Height, 15ft. (E). 2/-. W. Fine, hardy, ornamental tree, producing edible beans; good for hot climate.
CERCIS siliquastrum (Judas Tree).—Red; height, 20ft. (E). 2/6. C.
CESTRUM aurantiacum.—Orange; height, 8ft. (E). 1/6. W.
Diurnum.—White; height, 16ft. (E). 1/6. W.
Nocturnum.—White; height, 12ft. (E). 1/6. W.
Profuse flowering shrubs.
CHINESE LANTERN.—(See Abutilon).
CHINESE ROSE.—(See Hibiscus).
CHOISYA ternata (Mexican Orange Flower).—White; height, 5ft. (E). 2/-. C.W. A neat little border shrub, perfumed.
CHRISTMAS BUSH.—(See Ceratopetalum).
CHRISTIA grandiflora.—Buff and red; height, 3ft. (E). 2/6. W. An interesting little border shrub.
CIGAR FLOWER.—(See Cuphea).
CITHAREXYLUM subseratum (Fiddle-wood); height, 15ft. (E). 2/6. W. A very hardy dwarf tree of rapid growth.
CLIANTHUS puniceus.—Scarlet; height, 6ft. (E). 2/-. C. Gorgeous flowering shrub, known as the N.Z. Glory Pea.
CLETHRA arborea (Lily of the Valley Tree).—Height, 8ft. (E). 2/6. C.W. A beautiful shrub, of compact growth, bearing racemes of pure white flowers, similar to the Lily of the Valley.
COPROSMA Baueriana variegata.—Height, 6ft. (E). 2/6. C.W.
Picturata.—Height, 6ft. (E). 2/6. C.W.
Lucida.—Height, 6ft. (E). 1/6. C.W.
Very hardy, handsome evergreen shrubs, with shining leaves. Baueriana and Picturata are most beautiful variegated shrubs; thrive well near the sea. (Also see Hedge Plants).
CORAL TREE.—(See Erythrina).
COTONEASTER Simmondsi.—Height, 4ft. (E). 2/-. C. Hardy shrub, bearing scarlet berries.
CUPHEA Jorulensis.—Orange, red and yellow; height, 4ft. 1/6. W. Pretty shrub, very free bloomer.

TREES, SHRUBS, AND FLOWERING PLANTS—(Continued).

(E) indicates Evergreen.

(D) deciduous.

(C) signifies suitable for cold climate.

(W) signifies suitable for warm climate.



- CRATAEGUS oxycantha.**—Double White; height, 12ft. (D). 2/6. C.
Oxycantha.—Double red; height, 12ft. (D). 2/6. C.
Pyracantha.—White (evergreen thorn); height, 4ft. (E). 2/-. C.
Crenulata.—Red berries; height, 5ft. (E). 2/-. C.W.
 The double-flowering Hawthorns are most attractive shrubs. (Also see Hedge Plants).
- CURRAJONG.**—(See Sterculea.)
- CYDONIA japonica.**—Red; height, 3ft. (E). 2/6. C.W.
Alba.—White; height, 5ft. (E). 2/6. C.W.
- CYPHOMANDRA betacea** (the Tree Tomato).—An ornamental tree bearing edible fruit; height, 8ft. (E). 1/6. W.
- CYTISUS laburnum.**—Yellow; height, 8ft. (D). 2/6. C.
- DAPHNE indica rubra.**—Red and White; height, 3ft. (E). 3/-. C.
Indica variegata.—White; height, 3ft. (E). 3/-. C.
Odora.—White; height, 4ft. (E). 3/-. C.
 Highly perfumed, favourite border plants.
- DERRINGIA Ambersti variegata.**—A pretty shrub, leaves white and green; height, 5ft. (E). 2/6. W.
- DEUTZIA crenata**, fl. pl.—White; height, 6ft. (D). 1/6. W.
Gracilis.—White; height, 1½ft. (D). 1/6. W.
Pride of Rochester.—Double white; height, 4ft. (D). 1/6. W.
 Fine hardy dwarf flowering shrubs.
- DIERVILLA Abel Carriere.**—Light red; height, 6ft. (D). 1/6. C.W.
(Wiegellias) alba.—White; height, 6ft. (D). 1/6. C.W.
Chameleon.—Light pink; height, 6ft. (D). 1/6. C.W.
Eva Rathke.—Bright red; height, 6ft. (D). 1/6. C.W.
Glorie des Bosquets.—Dark Red; height, 6ft. (D). 1/6. C.W.
Isoline.—Rosy white; height, 6ft. (D). 1/6. C.W.
Rosea.—Pink; height, 6ft. (D). 1/6. C.W.
Steizneri.—Bright pink; height, 6ft. (D). 1/6. C.W.
 Old English favourite, brilliant and profuse bloomers, and hardy.
- DIOSMA ericoides.**—White; height, 3ft. (E). 2/6. W. A sweetly perfumed and beautiful shrub, very hardy.
- DIPLACUS glutinosus.**—Orange; height, 2ft. (E). 2/6. W. A useful plant, being nearly always in flower.
- DIPLOPAPPUS fruticans.**—Lilac; height, 1½ft. (E). 1/6. W. An extremely showy little border plant.
- DOMBEYA Mastersi.**—White; height, 8ft. (E). 2/-. W.
Dregiana.—White; height, 10ft. (E). 2/-. W.
 Splendid shrubs, suitable for large borders, very hardy.
- DORYANTHES excelsis.**—Red; height, 6ft. (E). 2/6. W. The gigantic Lily, sending up a stem 12ft. high, with a large head of flowers.
- DRACAENA Australis.**—Height, 10ft. (E). 1/6. W.
Draco (Dragon's Blood).—Height, 10ft. (E). 1/6. W.
Rubra.—Height, 10ft. (E). 1/6. W.
Stricta.—Height, 10ft. (E). 1/6. W.
 Beautiful palm-like trees, very hardy and valuable for effect in large plantations.
- DURANTA plumieri.**—Blue; height, 8ft. (E). 1/6. C.W.
Alba.—White; height, 6ft. (E). 1/6. C.W.
 Good hardy shrubs, suitable for hedges. (See Hedge Plants.)
- EDWARDSIA microphylla** (Kowhai).—Yellow; height, 12ft. (E). 2/6. W. Pretty fern-like foliage.
- ELAEAGNUS variegatus.**—Height, 10ft. (E). 2/-. C. A hardy shrub, with handsome variegated foliage.
- ELDERBERRY.**—(See Sambucus.)
- ELM.**—(See Ulmus.)
- ERICA.**—(See Special List.)
- ERYTHRINA cristagalli.**—Scarlet; height, 10ft. (D). 2/-. W. Gorgeous flowering plants.
- ESCALLONIA macrantha.**—Red; height, 3ft. (E). 1/6. C.W.
Montavidiensis.—White; height, 12ft. (D). 2/-. C.W.
Rubra.—Red; height, 3ft. (E). 1/6. C.W.
 Fast-growing, showy flowering shrubs, very hardy.
- EUCALYPTUS citriodora** (Lemon Gum).—Height, 50ft. (E). 1/6. W.
Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum).—Height, 50ft. (E). 1/6. W.
Ficifolia.—Crimson; height, 10ft. (E). 2/6. W.
Globulus (Blue Gum).—Height, 100ft. (E). 1/6. C.W.
Calophylla rosea.—Pink; height, 30ft. (E). 2/6. W.
 Most desirable trees for large plantations. The leaves of *Citriodora* have a delightfully refreshing perfume. *Ficifolia* is a gorgeous flowering shrub, and *Globulus* purifies the atmosphere by absorbing noxious gases.
- EUGENIA jambosa** (Rose Apple).—Height, 20ft. (E). 2/-. W.
Myrtifolia.—Height, 10ft. (E). 2/-. W.
Smithi (Lilli-pilli).—Height, 20ft. (E). 2/-. W.
 Beautiful hardy shrubs, attractive for their richly-coloured fruit, which are borne in great abundance.
- EUONYMUS japonicus variegatus.**—Height, 6ft. (E). 1/6. C.
Aureus variegatus.—Height, 4ft. (E). 1/6. C.
 Handsome hardy shrubs, with fine variegated foliage.
- EUPHORBIA splendens.**—Scarlet; height, 3ft. (E). 2/-. C.W. Suitable for pot culture or open border, being very hardy.
- EXOCHORDA Alberti** (Pearl Bush).—Height, 7ft. (D). 2/6. C.
 Flowers are pure white, profuse bloomers, really fine shrubs.
- FAGUS sylvatica** (Beech).—Height, 60ft. (D). 3/6. C.
Purpurea (Purple Beech).—Height, 30ft. (D). 7/6. C.
 Grand ornamental trees, suitable for cold climates.
- FICUS Australis** (Port Jackson Fig).—Height, 60ft. (E). 2/-. W.
Benjaminii (The Weeping Fig).—Height, 40ft. (E). 3/6. W.
Elastica (True India Rubber Tree).—Height, 60ft. (E). 5/-. W.
Macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig).—Height, 100ft. (E). 2/-. W.
 Splendid trees for rock soil, where it is difficult to grow ordinary trees; they will grow anywhere.
- FIDDLEWOOD.**—(See *Citharexylum*.)
- FLAME TREE.**—(See *Brachychiton*.)
- FLOWERING CYPRESS.**—(See *Tamarix*.)
- FOURCROYA gigantea variegata.**—Height, 8ft. (E). 1/6. W. Very ornamental, for lawns or large shrubberies and park planting.
- FRAXINUS excelsior** (Ash).—Height, 50ft. (D). 2/-. C.
Aurea (Golden Ash).—Height, 50ft. (D). 3/6. C.
 Magnificent ornamental trees, suitable for cold districts.
- GARDENIA globosa.**—White; height, 12ft. (E). 2/6. W.
Magnifica.—White; height, 4ft. (E). 2/6. W.
 Most beautiful and fragrant flowering shrubs with attractive foliage.
- GERBERA** (African Daisy).—(See *Herbaceous List*.)
- GENISTA canariensis.**—Yellow, sweet scented; height, 4ft. (E). 2/-. C.W.
- GIANT LILY.**—(See *Doryanthes*.)
- GLORY PEA.**—(See *Clianthus*.)
- GREVILLEA robusta.**—Orange; height, 50ft. (E). 1/6. W.
Hilliana.—White; height, 25ft. (E). 1/6. W.
 A magnificent tree with beautiful fern-like leaves; *robusta* is the Silky Oak of Queensland, a useful timber.
- GUELDROSE.**—(See *Viburnum*.)
- HABROTHAMNUS elegans.**—Carmine (also see *Cestrum*); height, 4ft. (E). 1/6. C.W. Beautiful hardy border plants, nearly always in flower.
- HAWTHORN.**—(See *Crataegus*.)
- HEATH.**—(See *Erica*, Special List.)
- HELLOTRIPLUM aureum.**—Blue; height, 2ft. (E). 1/6. W.
La Petite Negresse.—Dark Blue; height, 3ft. (E). 1/6. W.
President Garfield.—Mauve; height, 3ft. (E). 1/6. W.
White Lady.—White; height, 2ft. (E). 1/6. W.
 The perfume of the heliotrope cannot well be surpassed; rarely out of flower.
- HIBISCUS Andersoni.**—Carmine, dark eye; height, 4ft. (E). 2/-. W.
Conqueror.—(E); buff yellow, with dark eye. 2/-.
Harwoodi.—Beautiful pink; height, 4ft. (E). 1/6. W.
General Courtigis.—Crimson; height, 4ft. (E). 1/6. W.
Island empress (E). Double rich pink. 2/-. W.
Mutabilis.—Chinese Rose (double pink); height, 8ft. (D). 1/6. C.W.
Mutabilis.—Chinese Rose (double white); height, 8ft. (D). 1/6. C.W.
Camdeni.—Crimson; height, 8ft. (E). 1/6. W.
Lambertiana.—Double crimson; height, 4ft. (E). 2/-. W.
Syracus.—Varieties; height, 6ft. (D). 2/6. C.W.
Californicus.—White; height, 6ft. (D). 2/-. W.
Island Queen.—A beautiful large flowering pink; height, 5ft. (E). 2/-. W.
 Most brilliant and showy flowering shrubs. (Also see Hedge Plants.)
- HOLLY.**—(See *Ilex*.)
- HORSE CHESTNUT.**—(See *Æsculus*.)
- HYDRANGEA cyanoclada.**—Black stemmed, dark blue; height, 4ft. (D). 1/6. C.W.
Hortensis.—White to pink; height, 4ft. (D). 1/6. C.W.
Dentelle.—Creamy white, turning to soft pink; height, 4ft. (D). 1/6. C.W.
La Lorraine.—Pink; height, 4ft. (D). 1/6. C.W.
Madam E. Moulliere.—White, pink eye; height, 4ft. (D). 1/6. C.W.
Ornament.—Rosy purple; height, 4ft. (D). 1/6. C.W.
Otaksa.—Light rose; height, 4ft. (D). 1/6. C.W.
Paniculata grandiflora.—White; height, 4ft. (D). 2/6. C.W.
Thomas Hogg.—White; height, 4ft. (D). 1/6. C.W.
 Enormous flowers and large attractive foliage; hardy useful shrubs. *Variegata* has beautiful variegated foliage.
- HYPERICUM moseranum.**—Yellow; height, 2ft. (E). 2/-. C.
Tricolor.—Variegated, yellow; height, 2ft. (E). 2/-. C.
 Very hardy, showy dwarf flowering shrubs.
- ILEX aquifolium** (English Holly).—Height, 20ft. (E). 2/-. C.
Golden (Holly).—Height, 8ft. (E). 3/6. C.
Cornuta (Chinese Holly).—Height, 8ft. (E). 2/6. C.W.
 Very attractive foliage and hardy in the coldest districts.
- INGA pulcherrima.**—Scarlet; height, 15ft. (E). 2/6. W. One of the most gorgeous flowering shrubs, with beautiful foliage.
- IOCHROMA tubulosa.**—Blue; height, 9ft. (E). 2/-. W. Quick-growing, handsome shrub.
- JACARANDA mimosaeifolia.**—Blue; height, 30ft. (D). 1/6. W. A gorgeous flowering tree, with graceful fern-like foliage.
- JASMINUM fruticans** (Yellow Jasmine).—Height, 8ft. (E). 2/-. C.W. Grand old favourite, producing a profusion of flowers. (Also see Climbers.)
- JUSTICIA magnifica.**—Flesh; height, 2ft. (E). 2/-. W.
Adhatoda.—White; height, 8ft. (E). 2/-. W.
 Pretty little border shrubs.
- KERRIA japonica**, fl. pl.—Yellow; height, 4ft. (D). 2/-. C.
- KURRAJONG.**—(See *Sterculea*.)
- LAGERSTROEMIA alba.**—White; height, 10ft. (D). 2/6. W.
Lagerstroemia alba.—White; height, 10ft. (D). 3/6. W.
Indica.—Pink; height, 10ft. (D). 2/6. W.
Indica rubra.—Height, 10ft. (D). 2/6. W.
Ovalifolia.—Mauve; height, 10ft. (D). 2/6. W.
Eavesii.—Beautiful heliotrope colour, large blooms (D). 3/6. W.
 Gorgeous flowering shrubs of rapid growth (*Crape Myrtle*).
- LAGUNARIA Patersoni.**—Pink; height, 25ft. (E). 2/-. W. Suitable for situations exposed to the sea.
- LASIANDRA macrantha.**—Purple; height, 8ft. (E). 2/-. W.
Rosea.—Pink; height, 4ft. (E). 2/-. W.
 Constant, profuse and beautiful flowering shrubs.

TREES, SHRUBS, AND FLOWERING PLANTS—(Continued).



(E) Indicates Evergreen. (D) deciduous. (C) signifies suitable for cold climate.
(W) signifies suitable for warm climate.



- LAUREL.—(See Cerasus; also Hedge Plants.)
LAURUS nobilis (Sweet Bay).—height, 30ft. (E). 2/6. C. A splendid hardy tree, with leaves highly perfumed.
LAURUSTINUS.—(See Viburnum.)
LAVENDULA spica.—English Lavender. 1/6. W.
Staechas.—French Lavender. 1/6. W.
Sweetly perfumed old favourites.
LILAC.—(See Syringa.)
LILLI-PILLI.—(See Eugenia.)
LIME or LINDEN.—(See Tilia.)
LINUM trigynum.—Yellow; height, 2ft. (E). 1/6. W. Pretty little flowering shrub.
LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua.—Height, 20ft. (D). 3/6. C. The leaves of this tree turn crimson in the Autumn and are beautiful for decoration.
LIRIODENDRON tulipiferum (Tulip Tree).—Height, 60ft. (D). 3/6. C. A noble tree, with splendid foliage and handsome flowers, likes a cold climate.
LONICERA fragrantissima.—White, shrubby Honeysuckle; height, 6ft. (E). 1/6. W.
LOPHOSTEMON.—(See Tristania.)
MACKAYA bella, lilac.—Nice foliage and pretty flowers; height, 3ft. (E). 1/6. W.
MACADAMIA ternifolia (Queensland Nut).—White; height, 20ft. (E). 2/-. W. A splendid hardy ornamental tree, with holly-like foliage, producing edible nuts in profusion.
MAGNOLIA conspicua.—Purple and white; height, 20ft. (D). 3/6. C.
Fusca.—Yellow; height, 10ft. (E). 2/6. W.
Grandiflora.—White; height, 30ft. (E). 2/6. C.W.
Purpurea.—Purple; height, 15ft. (D). 3/6. C.
Stellata.—White; height, 10ft. (D). 5/-. C.
Stellata rosea.—Height, 10ft. (D). 5/-. C.
Grand ornamental shrubs, profuse bloomers and fine foliage. Grandiflora is about the noblest flowering tree known, large and beautifully perfumed flowers.
MAHONIA.—(See Berberis.)
MAPLE.—(See Acer.)
MARGUERITE.—(See Crysanthemum frutescens, in Herbaceous List.)
MAY.—(See Spirea.)
MELIA azedarach.—Lilac (White Cedar); height, 40ft. (D). 1/6. W.
A most rapid growing and profuse flowering tree; very hardy, useful for new plantations.
MOCK ORANGE.—(See Philadelphus.)
MORETON BAY CHESTNUT.—(See Castanaspermum).
MORETON BAY FIG.—(See Ficus.)
MOUNTAIN ASH.—(See Pyrus.)
MYRTUS communis.—White (Myrtle); height, 6ft. (E). 2/6. C. The perfume of the Myrtle is simply delightful.
NANDINA domestica.—Crimson berries; height, 5ft. (E). 2/6. C.
A graceful flowering shrub.
NERIUM alba.—Single white; height, 10ft. (E). 2/-. C.W.
Delphine.—Single crimson; height, 10ft. (E). 2/-. W.
Dr. Goffin.—Deep rosy red, single; height, 10ft. (E). 2/-. C.W.
Luteum plenum.—Creamy yellow, semi double; height, 10ft. (E). 2/-. W.
Madonna grandiflora.—Semi double, white; height, 10ft. (E). 2/-. C.W.
Mons Belaguer.—Single, light pink; height, 10ft. (E). 2/-. W.
Splendens.—Double pink; height, 20ft. (E). 2/-. C.W.
Fine hardy flowering shrubs; can hardly be misplaced.
NEW ZEALAND FLAX.—(See Phormium.)
OAK.—(See Quercus.)
OCHNA multiflora.—Yellow; height, 4ft. (E). 2/-. W. A very interesting plant, producing fragrant flowers and berries, black and scarlet.
OLEA vulgaris (European Olive).—(See Hedge Plants and Fruit Trees.) C.
OLEANDER.—(See Nerium.)
OLIVE.—(See Olea.)
PEACH FLOWERING.—(See Fruit Trees.)
PAMPAS GRASS (Gynerium).—(See Herbaceous List.)
PEPPER TREE.—(See Schinus.)
PETUNIA.—(See Herbaceous List.)
PENTSTEMONS.—(See Herbaceous List.)
PHILADELPHUS coronarius.—White; height, 4ft. (E). 1/6. C.
Grandiflorus.—White; height, 4ft. (D). 1/6. C.
Multiflorus plenus.—White; height, 5ft. (D). 1/6. C.
Very hardy and useful shrubs, producing a profusion of pure white perfumed flowers.
PHLOX perennial.—(See Herbaceous List.)
PHORMIUM tenax (New Zealand Flax).—height, 5ft. (E). 1/6. C.
tenax variegatum.—Height, 7ft. (E). 2/6. C.
Useful for ties, as well as ornamental; very hardy.
PHOTINIA serrulata (Chinese Hawthorn).—white; height, 10ft. (E). 1/6. C.W. A splendid free flowering shrub, for any climate.
PITTOSPORUM eugenoides.—Brown; height, 15ft. (E). 1/6. C.W.
Eugenoides, variegatum.—Height, 10ft. (E). 2/6. C.W.
Nigrescens.—Dark brown; height, 10ft. (E). 1/6. C.W.
Undulatum.—Cream; height, 25ft. (E). 2/6. C.W.
Hardy ornamental shrubs of great beauty; useful for hedges as well as for general planting. (See Hedge Plants.)
PLATANUS orientalis (Plane Tree).—Height, 50ft. (D). 2/-. C.W.
A noble, quick-growing tree, with fine foliage; will grow in any climate.
PLECTRANTHUS Eckloni.—Blue; height, 5ft. (E). 2/-. W.
PLUMBAGO capensis.—Blue; height, 5ft. (E). 1/6. W.
Capensis alba.—White; height, 5ft. (E). 1/6. W. Profuse flowering hardy scrubs. (Also see Hedge Plants.)
PLUMERIA acuminata.—Yellow and white (Frangipanni Plant); height, 10ft. (E). 3/-. W. Produces sweet-scented flowers in abundance.
POINCIANA Gillesi.—Yellow; height, 6ft. (D). 2/6. W. Beautiful free flowering shrub.
POINSETTIA pulcherrima.—Scarlet; height, 12ft. (D). 2/6. W. Showy Autumn flowering shrub.
POMEGRANATE.—(See Punica.)
POPLAR.—(See Populus.)
POPULUS argentea boleana.—Silver; does not throw suckers; height, 40ft. (D). 1/6. C.
Dilutata (Upright Poplar); height, 60ft. (D). 1/6. C.
Hardy trees of very rapid growth.
PRIVET.—(See Hedge Plants.)
PROTEA mellifera (Cape Honey Flower).—Yellow; height, 10ft. (E). 3/6. W.
PRUNUS chinensis alba, fl. pl. (Flowering Plums).—Height, 6ft. (D). 2/6. C.
Chinensis rosea, fl. pl.—Height, 6ft. (D). 2/6. C.
Triloba.—Rose; height, 6ft. (D). 2/6. C.
Pissardi.—Height, 12ft. (D). 2/-. C.
Pissardi is an ornamental species, having splendid copious pery-crimson foliage, strikingly pretty.
PUNICA granatum (Pomegranate).—Height, 10ft. (D). 1/6. W.
granatum fl. pl.—Double scarlet; height, 10ft. (D). 1/6. W.
Granatum alba plena.—Double white; height, 6ft. (D). 1/6. W.
Brilliant hardy shrubs, very attractive.
PYRUS aucuparia (Mountain Ash or Rowan Tree).—Height, 30ft. (D). 2/6. C.
Japonica.—Scarlet; height, 8ft. (D). 2/6. C.
Japonica alba.—White; height, 6ft. (D). 2/6. C.
Splendid shrubs for cold districts, attractive alike for their foliage and flowers.
QUEENSLAND NUT.—(See Macadamia.)
QUERCUS coccinea (Scarlet Oak).—Height, 30ft. (D). 2/6. C.
Ilex.—Evergreen; height, 40ft. (E). 2/6. C.
Pedunculata (English Oak).—Height, 60ft. (D). 2/6. C.
Virens (Evergreen Oak).—Height, 60ft. (E). 2/6. C.
Grand ornamental trees for park and pleasure grounds suitable for the coldest climate.
RAPHIOLEPSIS Indica.—White (Indian Hawthorn); Height, 4ft. (E). 1/6. C.W.
Intermedia.—White; height, 8ft. (E). 1/6. C.W.
Ovata.—White; height, 4ft. (E). 1/6. C.W.
Very hardy shrubs. Indica forms a fine hedge. (See Hedge Plants.)
RHODODENDRON.—Several imported varieties, each from 7/6. C.
Gorgeous flowering shrubs of surpassing beauty, suitable for cold districts.
RHUS succedanea (Wax Tree).—Height, 10ft. (D). 2/-. C.
Vernicifera (The Lacquer Tree).—Height, 10ft. (D). 2/6. C.
The leaves of these plants turn a bright crimson in the Autumn, and are very attractive.
RONDELETIA anomala.—Scarlet; height, 2ft. (E). 2/6. W.
Versicolor.—Salmon; height, 4ft. (E). 2/6. W.
Brilliant little border plants.
ROSEMARINUS officinalis (Rosemary).—Height, 4ft. (E). 1/6. W.
RUSSELLIA juncea.—Scarlet; height, 6ft. (E). 1/6. W. Most attractive free-flowering plant.
SALIX babylonica (Weeping Willow).—Height, 60ft. (D). 1/6. C.
The Willow is most attractive in Spring when bursting into leaf; it will grow in wet situations.
SALVIA.—(See Herbaceous Plants.)
SAMBUCUS argentea variegata.—Height, 10ft. (D). 1/6. C.
Aurea (Golden Elder).—Height, 10ft. (D). 1/6. C.
Laciniata.—Cut leaved; height, 8ft. (D). 1/6. C.
SCHINUS molle (Pepper Tree).—Height, 25ft. (E). 1/6. W. One of the best ornamental tree-shrubs in cultivation; hardy and very graceful habit.
SCOLOPIA Browni.—Height, 25ft. (E). 2/6. W. A fine quick-growing ornamental shade tree.
SILKY OAK.—(See Grevillea.)
SNOWBALL TREE.—(See Viburnum.)
SNOWBERRY.—(See Symphoria.)
SPANISH CHESTNUT.—(See Nuts, Special List.)
SPARTEUM junceum (Spanish Broom).—Yellow; height, 6ft. (E). 2/-. C.W.
Multiflorum album.—White; height, 7ft. (D). 2/-. C.W.
Free flowering shrubs, suitable for any climate.
SPIRAEA Anthony Waterer.—Rich crimson; height, 2ft. (D). 1/6. C.
Ariaefolia.—Height, 2ft. (D). 1/6. C.
Douglasi.—Rose; height, 3 ft. (D). 1/6. C.
Grandiflora.—White; height, 4ft. (D). 1/6. C.
Caryopteris mastocanthus.—Blue spiraea; height, 6ft. (D). 1/6. C.
Reevesiana.—White, single; height, 4ft. (D). 1/6. C.W.
Reevesiana, fl. pl.—Double white; height, 4ft. (D). 1/6. C.W.
Most attractive flowering shrubs; can hardly be misplaced.
STENOCARPUS Cunninghami.—Crimson; height, 25ft. (E). 2/6. W.
An exceedingly handsome tree with highly ornamental foliage and brilliant flowers.
STERCULIA diversifolia (Kurrajong).—Height, 30ft. (E). 1/6. W.
Acerifolia (The Flame Tree).—Height, 30ft. (E). 2/-. W.
Hardy trees adapted for any climate.
STRELITZIA augusta.—Yellow and Blue; height, 15ft. (E). 3/6. W.
Regina.—Yellow and blue; height, 4ft. (E). 5/-. W.
Remarkable plants; continuously in bloom, very attractive.
SWEET BAY.—(See Laurus.)
SCENTED VERBENA.—(See Aloysia.)

TREES, SHRUBS, AND FLOWERING PLANTS—(Continued).

(E) indicates Evergreen.

(D) deciduous.

(C) signifies suitable for cold climate.

(W) signifies suitable for warm climate.

SYCAMORE.—(See Acer.)
 SYNCARPIA laurifolia (Turpentine).—Height, 50ft. (E). 2/-. C.W.
 A grand hardy tree, will do anywhere.
 SYRINGA alba.—White; height, 12ft. (D). 2/6. C. Suitable for cold climates; profuse flowering shrubs.
 TAMARIX Gallica (Flowering Cypress).—Pink; height, 12ft. (D). 1/6. C.W. A graceful free-flowering shrub.
 TECOMA capensis.—Crimson; height, 8ft. (E). 1/6. W.
 Mackenii.—Light rose; height, 6ft. (E). 1/6. W.
 Smithii.—Yellow; height, 8ft. (E). 1/6. W.
 Velutina.—Yellow; height, 10ft. (E). 1/6. W.
 Splendid shrubs, producing a profusion of beautiful flowers for a long season. (Also see Hedge Plants.)
 TELOPEA speciosissima.—Waratah, crimson; height, 10ft. (E). 3/6. W. The well-known national flower.
 TILIA Europaea (Linden).—Height, 50ft. (D). 3/6. C. Fine ornamental tree for cold climates.
 TOXICOPHIAEA spectabilis.—White; height, 5ft. (E). 2/6. W. Handsome shrub, with attractive foliage.
 TREE LUCERNE.—(See Cytisus.)
 TREE OF HEAVEN.—(See Ailanthus.)
 TRISTANIA conferta (Lohpostemon).—Height, 50ft. (E). 1/6. W. A magnificent fast-growing hardy shade tree, highly ornamental.
 TULIP TREE.—(See Liriodendron.)
 TURPENTINE.—(See Syncarpia.)
 ULMUS campestris (English Elm).—Height, 80ft. (D). 2/-. C.
 Chinensis (Chinese Elm).—Height, 30ft. (E). 2/-. C.
 Grand ornamental trees for cold climates.
 VERBENA.—(See Herbaceous List.)

VERONICA Andersona.—Blue; height, 4ft. (E). 1/6. C.
 Andersoni, variegata.—Blue; height, 4ft. (E). 1/6. C.
 Gracilis.—White; height, 5ft. (E). 1/6. C.
 Hulkei.—Lavender; height, 4ft. (E). 1/6. C.
 Imperialis.—Magenta-red; height, 3ft. (E). 1/6. C.
 Lobellaeoides.—Blue; height, 3ft. (E). 1/6. C.
 Beautiful hardy border plants, most useful for cut flowers.
 VIBURNUM opulum.—White (Guelder Rose or Snowball Tree).—Height, 10ft. (D). 2/-. C.W.
 Macrocephalum (Giant Snowball Tree).—Height, 12ft. (D). 3/6. C.
 Sieboldi.—White; height, 6ft. (E). 1/6. C.
 Suspensum.—White; height, 10ft. (E). 1/6. C.
 Tinus.—White (Laurustinus).—Height, 6ft. (E). 1/6. C.W.
 Tinus lucidum.—White; height, 6ft. (E). 1/6. C.W.
 Valuable hardy flowering shrubs; will grow anywhere. (Also see Hedge Plants.)
 VITEX trifolia, variegata.—Blue; height, 4ft. (E). 1/6. C.W. Useful and very ornamental shrub.
 WARATAH.—(See Telopea.)
 WATTLE.—(See Acacia.)
 WHITE CEDAR.—(See Melia.)
 WIEGELIA.—(See Diervillea.)
 WILLOW.—(See Salix.)
 YUCCA Aloefolia (variegata, white).—Height, 8ft. (E). 3/6. W.
 Filamentosa.—White (Adam's Needle); height, 3ft. (E). 2/-. W.
 Recurva.—White; height, 5ft. (E). 2/-. W.
 Variegata is a splendid plant as a single specimen in any prominent position; they are well worthy of a place in any garden.

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS

Climbers can be trained at will, and employed as screens for shutting out unsightly objects, covering old walls, fences, stumps, etc. A luxuriant growth of climbers is one of the greatest adjuncts to the beautifying of any home or building, even a wire fence, dead tree trunk, and bare walls, are most picturesque when softened by climbing plants.

*Hardy in Climates similar to that of Sydney. Those not marked may be regarded as suited to Australia. Those marked C. for very cold climates.

AKEBIA quinata.—Height, 15ft. (E). 2/6. A handsome climber from Japan, with clusters of lilac-brown flowers.
 AMPELOPSIS hederacea (Virginia Creeper).—Height, 20ft. (D). 1/6. C.
 Henryana.—Dark green foliage, midrib and veins silver; height, 20ft. (D). 1/6. C.
 Sieboldii variegata.—Height, 15ft. (D). 1/6. C. Beautiful white and pink variegated foliage.
 Veitchii.—Height, 20ft. (D). 1/6. C.
 Veitchii purpurea.—Height, 20ft. (D). 1/6. C.
 Hardy foliage plants, most attractive in Autumn, when the leaves assume a brilliant crimson colour; they cling to almost anything.
 *ANTIGONON leptopus.—Rose; height, 50ft. (E). 2/6. Beautiful clusters of flowers.
 ARISTOLOCHIA elegans.—Purple and white; height, 12ft. (E). 2/6. (Dutchman's Pipe). Attractive pitcher-like flowers.
 ASPARAGUS plumosus.—Height, 8ft. (E). 1/6.
 tenuissimus.—Height, 6ft. (E). 1/6.
 Climbing Asparagus Fern. (Also see Herbaceous List.)
 *BAUHINIA scandens.—Pink and white; height, 20ft. (E). 3/6.
 *BEAUMONTIA grandiflora.—White; height, 20ft. (E). 2/6. A magnificent flowering climber, producing large white trumpet-shaped flowers, highly perfumed.
 BIGNONIA Australis (Wonga Wonga Vine).—Cream and brown; a native climber; height, 30ft. (E). 1/6.
 Capreolata.—Orange and red; height, 20ft. (E). 2/6.
 Cherere.—Large, rich scarlet. (E). 2/6.
 Excelsa.—Cream; height, 20ft. (E). 1/6.
 Jasminoides.—Flesh; height, 20ft. (E). 1/6.
 Lindleyana.—Lilac; height, 15ft. (E). 2/-.
 Rosea.—Light rose; height, 20ft. (E). 1/6.
 Tweediana.—Yellow; height, 20ft. (E). 1/6.
 Venusta.—Orange; height, 20ft. (E). 2/-.
 Splendid free-flowering, hardy climbers, well worthy of cultivation.
 *BOUGAINVILLEA braziliense.—Rose; height, 20ft. (E). 2/6.
 *Glabra.—Mauve; height, 16ft. (E). 2/-.
 *Glabra Sanderiana.—Violet; height, 16ft. (E). 2/-.
 *Magnifica tralii.—Reddish purple; height, 15ft. (E). 3/-.
 *Speciosa.—Purple, white centre; height, 12ft. (E). 2/6.
 *Spectabilis.—Magenta; height, 25ft. (E). 2/6.
 Nothing can surpass the grandeur and brilliancy of these truly magnificent climbers. (Also see Hedge Plants.)
 CANAVALLIA Bonariensis.—Pink; height, 50ft. (E). 3/6. One of the most rapid-growing climbers, beautiful glossy green foliage and pink flowers.
 COBAEA scandens.—Purple; height, 20ft. (E). 1/6. Quick-growing, large handsome flowers.
 CLEMATIS Jackmani (varieties).—Height, 10ft. (D). 5/-.
 DOLICHOS lignosus.—Pink; height, 25ft. (E). 1/6. C.
 Lignosus alba.—White; height, 25ft. (E). 1/6. C.
 very fast-growing, good for covering unsightly objects.

FICUS stipulata (Climbing Fig).—Height, 25ft. (E). 1/6.
 Minima (Climbing Fig).—Height, 15ft. (E). 1/6.
 Clinging to walls, trees, fences, etc. Useful for covering unsightly objects.
 GEISEMIUM sempervirens.—Yellow; height, 10ft. (E). 2/-. A neat climber, with perfumed flowers.
 HEDERA helix (Ivy).—Height, 40ft. (E). 1/6. C.
 Helix variegata.—Height, 20ft. (E). 1/6. C.
 Tricolor marginata.—Height, 10ft. (E). 2/6. C.
 Very useful robust-looking climbers, with beautiful foliage.
 HONEYSUCKLE.—(See Lonicera). C.
 HOYA carnosa (Wax Flower).—Pale pink; height, 12ft. (E). 2/6.
 Carnosa variegata.—Lovely climbers; height, 4ft. (E). 2/6.
 IPOMAEA alba grandiflora.—White moon flower; height, 20ft. (E). 1/6.
 Hardy.—Pink; height, 15ft. (E). 1/6.
 Learl.—Blue; height, 50ft. (E). 1/6.
 Most rapid growers, with large showy flowers.
 IVY.—(See Hedera). C.
 JASMINUM gracilis.—Cream; height, 10ft. (E). 2/-. C.
 Grandiflorum.—White; height, 15ft. (E). 2/-. C.
 Officinale.—White; height, 10ft. (E). 2/-. C.
 Primulinum.—Yellow, large flowering; height, 10ft. (E). 2/-. C.
 Polioleum.—White, star-like flowers; height, 8ft. (E). 2/-. C.
 Fragrant, chaste and beautiful flowers.
 LATHYRUS latifolius alba (Everlasting Peas).—Pure white. 1/6.
 Latifolius rosea.—Deep rose. 1/6.
 Latifolius pubescens.—Blue, a new variety. 1/6.
 Latifolius.—Blush Queen (New). 1/6.
 Attractive both in foliage and bloom, flowers fine for cutting.
 LONICERA aurea reticulata.—White; height, 10ft. (E). 1/6. C.
 Caprifolium.—English honeysuckle; height, 115ft. (E). 2/-. C.
 Japonica.—Yellow; height, 15ft. (E). 1/6. C.
 Tartarica splendens.—Scarlet; height, 10ft. (E). 2/6. C.
 Gigantea.—A new sort, flowers 8 inches long, and of a pretty clear yellow. (E). 2/6. C.
 Grand hardy, fragrant climbers, of rapid growth.
 MANETTIA bicolor.—Height, 4ft. (E). 1/6. A brilliant and beautiful dwarf climber.
 MANDEVILLEA suaveolens.—White; height, 25ft. (D). 1/6. C. A grand free-flowering climber; beautiful.
 MEDEOLA asparagoides myrtifolia (smilax).—Height, 6ft. (E). 2/-.
 MOONFLOWER.—(See Ipomaea).
 PASSIFLORA Constance Elliott.—White; height, 20ft. (E). 2/-.
 Edulis (Passion Fruit).—Height, 12ft. (E). 1/-.
 Fast growing, with most attractive flowers.
 Phaseolus caracalla (Snail Flower).—Lavender; height, 30ft. (E). 2/-.
 One of the finest climbers, producing a profusion of blooms of curious snail-like form.
 *QUISQUALIS indica.—Red; height, 20ft. (E). 3/6. A neat and graceful plant.
 RHYNOSPERMUM jasminoides.—White; height, 15ft. (E). 2/-.
 Jasminoides variegata.—White; height, 10ft. (E). 2/-.
 Reptans variegata.—White; height, 6ft. (E). 2/-.
 Exceedingly pretty and fragrant flowers.
 SNAIL FLOWER.—(See Phaseolus).
 SOLANUM jasminoides grandiflora.—White; height, 20ft. (E). 1/6.
 *Seafortianum.—Height, 15ft. (E). 1/6. Beautiful clusters of blue flowers.
 *Wendlandi.—Height, 20ft. (D). 2/-.
 Superb summer flowering vines. Colour, an attractive shade of lavender blue, strikingly beautiful.

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS—(Continued).

***SOLANDRA grandiflora**.—Flesh colour; height, 20ft. (D). 2/6. Large trumpet-shaped flowers, very showy.
 ***STEPHANOTIS floribunda**.—White; height, 10ft. (E). 3/-. A beautiful climber.
STIGMAPHYLLON ciliatum.—Yellow; height, 20ft. (E). 2/-. Large showy foliage and pretty flowers.
TACSONIA exoniensis.—Pink; height, 20ft. (E). 2/-.
Ignea.—Scarlet; height, 20ft. (E). 2/-.
Mollissima.—Crimson (white passion fruit).—Height, 20ft. (E). 2/-.
Van Volxemi.—Crimson; height, 20ft. (E). 2/-.
 Cannot be surpassed as quick-growing climbers, with very handsome flowers like passion flowers, with very brilliant colours.

***THUNBERGIA laurifolia**.—Lilac; height, 20ft. (E). 2/-. Splendid fast-growing climbers.
VINCA major, variegata (Periwinkle).—Blue; height, 6ft. (E). 1/6. Free-flowering old English favourite trailer.
VIRGINIAN CREEPER.—(See Ampelopsis).
WISTARIA Sinensis.—Lilac; height, 20ft. (D). 2/-. C.
Sinensis alba.—White; height, 20ft. (D). 2/6. C.
Sinensis, fl. pl..—Double blue; height, 20ft. (D). 2/6. C.
Multijuga alba.—White; height, 20ft. (D). 3/6. C.
Multijuga rosea.—Light pink; height, 20ft. (D). 3/6. C.
Magnifica.—Blue; height, 60ft. (E). 2/-.
 Gorgeous and profuse flowerers, very strong growers and hardy.

Herbaceous, Tuberous-Rooted and Soft-Wooded Plants

Also Pot Plants for Bush House & Glass House

SEND FOR COMPLETE BULB LIST ISSUED IN FEBRUARY

This section should be largely represented in every collection, comprising, as it does, the most brilliant and easily cultivated of all flowering plants; it also includes beautiful foliage plants. A judicious selection will render a garden gay with flowers and foliage the whole year round. Many species are well adapted for pot culture for Glass or Bush House. All those marked (B) would be suitable for verandah culture providing the ends of the verandah are closed, thus preventing draughts and making it snug and warm. A glassed-in verandah would be most suitable, then even some of the varieties marked (G) could be tried in it. Postage, carriage and packing extra.

Abbreviations: Cl.—Climbers; G.—Glass House; B.—Bush House.
 Those not marked, for the open ground.

ACALYPHA Brownii.—(G.), leaves blotched bronzy green and red markings. 2/6.
AGATHOEAE coelestis (Blue Marguerite).—A Charming little plant. 1/6.
ALOE.—Several varieties, neat plants for rockeries. 1/6.
ALTERNANTHERA.—(See Edging Plants).
ANEMONE Japonica.—Pure white flowers, from 1/6.
ANTHERICUM variegatum.—(B.); white. 1/6.
ANTHURIUM crystallinum.—(G.); a magnificent plant, with large beautifully-veined leaves. 3/6.
ARUMS and CALLAS.—(See Calla).
ASPARAGUS Capensis.—(B. Cl.). 1/6.
Sprengerii.—(B. Cl.). From 1/6.
Plumosus.—(B. Cl.). From 1/6.
Tenuissimus.—(B. Cl.). From 1/6.
 Beautiful evergreen climbers, for bush house and pot culture; lovely feathery foliage.
ASPIDISTRA variegata.—(B.); handsome variegated foliage. 3/6.
Lurida.—(B.); green foliage. 2/6.
ASTER alpina (Michaelmas Daisy).—Of sorts, 1/6.
BLETIA Hyacinthiana.—(B.); hardy Orchid; pretty hyacinth-like, purple flowers. 5/-.
BILBERGIA sorts. (B.); very attractive plants, with curious flowers. 2/-.
CALADIUMS.—(G.); beautiful tender green-house foliage plants, and are the better for artificial heat to start them in the spring; leaves magnificent, of a diversity of colours, curiously spotted and veined; from 3/6 to 10/6.
CALLA Ethiopica.—Arum lily. 1/6.
COLEUS.—Very choice selections, in Spring and Summer. 1/- each; 11/- per dozen.
CHRYSANTHEMUM frutescens (Marguerite).—White. 1/-.
Frutescens.—Yellow. 1/-.
Frutescens.—White, black centre. 1/-.
Maxima King Edward VII.—Large white bloom, yellow centre; fine for cutting. 1/-.
Mrs. F. Sander.—(New); pure white, double and single blooms, borne in great profusion. 1/6.
 Graceful and profuse flowering plants.
CLERODENDRON Balfourii.—(G. Cl.); one of our best flowering climbers for exhibition purposes, producing handsome crimson flowers, enclosed in a large white calyx. 2/6.
CRASSULA coccinea.—Crimson. 2/-.
CRINUM pedunculatum. 2/6.
Capense. 2/6.
CURCULIGO recuvata.—(B.); hardy pot plants. 2/-.
CYCLAMEN.—(B.); various colours. 2/6.
CYPERUS alternifolius.—(B.). 1/6. Hardy pot plants with graceful foliage.
DIEFFENBACHIA Bausei.—(G.); a most distinct plant, with large leaves of a yellowish green colour, irregularly edged, and blotched with dark green and spotted with white. 2/6.
Magnifica.—(G.); dark green, spotted and maculated with white. 2/6.
DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur).—(See Seedlings).
DRACAENA.—(G.); in variety, with beautifully coloured leaves; from 2/6.
ECHEVERIA metallica. 1/- and 1/6.
EPIPHYLLUM Violaceum.—(B.); a beautifully hardy flowering plant; from 2/-.
EUCHARIS Amazonica.—(G.) (Amazon Lily). Large green leaves, and splendid waxy white flowers, exquisitely perfumed. 2/6.
EULALIA.—Handsome variegated grass, very hardy. 1/6.

FARFUGIUM grande.—(B.); an attractive variegated foliage plant. 2/-.
FICUS elastica (True India-rubber Tree).—(G.); very fleshy leaves makes a beautiful pot plant. 5/-.
Elastica variegata.—(G.); variegated India-rubber tree. 3/6.
FITTONIA argyroneura.—(G.); attractive plant, handsome silver veined foliage, can be used for hanging baskets. 2/-.
Verschaffelti.—(G.); beautiful red, with darker veins. 2/-.
FUNKIA Japonica.—(B.) (Japanese Day Lily). 1/6.
GAZANIA Lutea.—Bright yellow. 1/-.
Primrose Queen.—Lemon yellow. 1/-.
Argentia.—Variegated foliage. 1/-.
GERBERA Jamiesoni.—Scarlet. The beautiful Barberton or Cap Daisy. 2/-.
GLOXINIA hybrida.—(G.); a beautiful class of plants, easily grown dry bulbs or plants. 1/6.
GLORIOSA superba.—(B. and G.); the beautiful climbing Lily of India, with exquisite flowers. Dry tubers in Spring. 3/6.
GYNERIUM argenteum (Pampas Grass). 2/-. Very hardy, and flowers useful for permanent ornamentation when cut and preserved.
HEDYCHIUM coronarium album.—Sweet-scented, snow-white flowers. 2/-.
Gardnerianum.—Lemon yellow, large and fragrant. 2/-.
 Tall, Canna-like plants; very showy, with heads of Orchid like flowers; very ornamental.
HELIANTHUS (Perennial Sunflower).—Single and double. 1/6.
IMPATIENS Holsti.—(B.); perennial Balsam. 1/-.
IRIS (Japanese).—1/6 to 2/-.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.—(B.); strong clumps, each 1/-.
LOTUS pelyorhincus (Coral Gem). 2/-. A trailing plant, suitable for basket culture, silvery foliage and bright coral red flowers.
MARGUERITES.—(See Chrysanthemum Frutescens).
MARANTA bicolor.—(G.); large olive green leaves, blotched with creamy white. 1/6.
Leitzel.—(B.); leaves deep green, with blotches of pale green. 1/6.
Kerchoveana.—(G.); pale green, blotched with chocolate. 1/6.
Zebrina.—(B.); dark velvety green leaves, blotched with pale green. 1/6.
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM (five colours).—1/- each; 11/- per dozen. Brilliant flowers, suitable for borders and rockeries.
OPHIPOGAN jaburan variegatus.—(B.); blue. 1/6. Graceful plant with pretty striped leaves.
PANDANUS Veitchii.—(G.); leaves beautifully marked with broad bands of creamy white; very attractive. 3/6.
PAEONIA officinalis (varieties).—2/6 each; 28/- per dozen. Magnificent flowering plants, producing a profusion of brilliant coloured flowers, fully 6 inches across.
PENTAS Carneae.—(G.); handsome pink, Bouvardias-like flowers. 2/-.
PENTSTEMON.—Valuable plants for the flower garden, producing an abundance of bright and brilliant flowers. 1/6 each. (Special List issued in the Spring).
PHLOX perennial.—Extremely hardy flowering plants, producing profusion of beautiful flowers of various shades. 1/6 each; 16/- per dozen. (Special List issued in the Spring).
PLUMBAGO rosea.—(G. Cl.); showy plant, bearing spikes of crimson flowers. 2/-.
PRIMULA obconica.—(G.); a profuse and continuous bloomer, excellent for pots and bouquets; rose pink. 1/6.
RUDBECKIA Golden Glow.—1/- each.
SANCHESIA nobilis variegata.—(G.); deep green foliage, regularly banded with creamy white. 1/6.
SALVIA splendens grandiflora.—Scarlet 1/6 each. These lovely plants are the most brilliant summer flowers imaginable. We can do these in rooted cuttings from September to January at 2/- per doz.; or 2/6 per doz., post paid.
SHAMROCK (True Irish). 1/6.
SOLOMON'S SEAL (Convallaria vulgare).—(B.) 6d.
SPIRAEA Japonica.—(B.); white. 2/-. Pretty border plants, and also for pot culture.
STOKESIA Cyanea.—1/6. Double starry flowers of a lilac-purple colour.
TRITOMA grandiflora.—Orange and red (Fiery Poker plant). 1/6.
VALLOTA purpurea (Scarborough Lily).—1/6.
VERBENAS.—Choice sorts. 1/6 each; 16/- per dozen. Make a splendid show when massed in beds or borders.

AQUATIC PLANTS.

The Nymphaeas are among the most beautiful and satisfactory of this class of plant; late years have added charming new colours and forms. They thrive and flower in small tubs or half-casks, aquariums, tanks, cemented basins, ponds, lakes or streams. We recommend growing in half-casks. Fill one-third with the following material:—One part coarse bones in the bottom, one part strong soil and cow manure, and white sand on top. Plunge firmly in soil, keep cask filled with fresh water, and the result will be a success.

Postage or Freight extra.

AZOLLA Rubra.—A dense, floating aquatic, minimising evaporation. 1/- per doz.

LIMNOCHARIS Humboldtii (Water Poppy).—An interesting and pretty aquatic, which in summer covers the surface of the water with broad heart-shaped leaves of a beautiful glistening green, and soft yellow Echsoltzia-like flowers, which continue for several months. 2/6 each.

NYPHAEAS Laydekeri Lilacea.—Elegant flower; lilac pink, dotted with bright carmine. 3/6 each.

Lutea.—Tubers. 2/6 each. The beautiful yellow variety.

Marliacea Aibida.—Splendid vigorous sort; large flower, 6 inches in diameter; milk-like white; very floriferous. 3/6 each.

Marliacea Chromatella.—Canary-yellow petals and stamens; leaves blotched with maroon. 3/6 each.

Robinsoni.—Brilliant vermilion, shaded with lustrous violet red, and touched with ochre towards the centre; stamens rich orange yellow; leaves spotted and streaked chestnut. Marvellously fine colour; very beautiful. 3/6 each.

Stellata.—Flowers blue, very delicately scented; produced in abundance throughout the summer months. 7/6 each.

PAPYRUS Antiquorum (Egyptian Paper Reed or Rush).—It is usually cultivated as an aquatic, but may be grown in a pot of rich, heavy loam, if kept standing in a pan or tub of water. For sub-tropical gardening it is a very useful subject, and is best grown in shallow water in a warm position. 2/6 each.

AZALEAS (Choice Named Sorts).

These gorgeous flowering plants will grow readily in moist, sandy loam or peat, or in any fairly good soil, sheltered from hot winds. Many of the double and variegated varieties are perfect gems, and should be in every collection. Obtainable during the winter.

2/- to 3/- each. Postage or Freight extra.

ALBA MAGNA.—Large white.

ALBA PLENA.—White, occasionally striped, semi-double.

CHARMER.—Bright amaranth, great substance.

CONCINIA.—Bright purple.

CORONATA.—Bright crimson, beautiful.

DEUTSCHE PERLE.—Pure white, double, 2/- each.

DUCHESS DE NASSAU.—Rosy purple.

EXQUISITE.—Pink, white markings; beautiful.

EUGENE MAZEL.—Carmine pink.

EULALIA VAN GEERT.—Pink, carmine spots.

GUILFOYLIANA.—Dark cardinal.

JULIANA.—Dark red, dark spot.

INDICA ALBA.—Pure white.

MERKER.—Light pink.

MORTIL.—White, centre tinted green; splendid.

MAGNIFICA.—Large deep purple; very good.

ROI DE HOLLAND.—Very dark red, spotted black.

REFULGENS.—Crimson, dark spots; very good.

RAYS DES PAYS BASS.—Cream, pink stripes.

STELLA.—Orange scarlet; good.

SPLENDENS.—Salmon pink; very showy.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

READY FROM SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER.

1/6 each; 16/- per dozen. (Write for Special List issued in August.)

DAHLIAS, Cactus, Collarette, Pompon, Paeony, Etc.

Plant from September to December. (Special List ready in August.)

ERICA (Cape Heath).

3/- each. Postage or Freight extra.

These extremely beautiful plants may be grown in almost any good garden soil, but they prefer a good, moist, peaty or sandy soil, in a cool position and well sheltered. Several varieties will bloom the whole year round, and for this reason are most desirable for small gardens. Splendid bouquet flowers.

AUTUMNALIS.—Bright, lively pink.

BOWLEANA.—Pure white, hardy, always in flower.

CAVENDISHI.—Yellow; very pretty.

CHARLEYANA.—White, changing to blush colour.

CRUENTA.—Blood-red.

HYBRIDA.—Light red; one of the best.

HYEMALIS.—Pink and white.

INTERMEDIA.—Beautiful white.

JUBILEE.—A large flower of the Webleyana type.

LINNAEOIDES.—Purplish rose; very pretty.

MACKINNONIANA.—A purplish-rose colour.

WEBLEYANA.—Pale lilac; pretty.

WILMOREANA.—Pink and white; hardy.

FERNS.

ADIANTUM (Maiden Hair Ferns)—

Concinnum. 1/6.

Cuneatum. 1/6.

Decorum. 1/6.

Farleyense. 5/-.

Fergusonii. 1/6.

Fragrantissima. 1/6.

Garcillimum. 1/6.

Lambertiana. 1/6.

Macrophyllum. 2/-.

Tenerum. 1/6.

Williamsi (Golden Maiden Hair). 2/-.

ALSOPHILA (Tree Ferns) **Cooperi**, from 1/6.

ASPLENIUM bulbiferum, from 1/6.

Diversifolium, from 1/6.

Nidus (Birds' Nest), from 1/6.

BLECHNUM Braziliense. 3/6.

CYTOMIUM Rochfordii. 1/6.

DAVALLIA Dissecta. 1/6.

Fijiensis, from 2/-.

DICKSONIA Antartica (Tree Fern), from 3/6.

DICTOGRAMMA Japonica, from 2/-.

NEPHROLEPIS Amerpholi, from 1/6.

Elegantissima. 1/6.

Exaltata, from 1/6.

Lycopodiodes. 1/6.

Magnifica. 1/6.

Marshallii. 1/6.

Superbissima. 1/6.

Toeadoles superba, from 1/6.

Whittmani, from 1/6.

ONYCHIUM Japonicum, from 1/6.

PHLEBODIUM Aureum, from 1/6.

POLYPODIUM, from 1/6.

Postage or Freight extra.

Well-filled Baskets of Maiden Hair, Nephrolepis, ready during the Summer months, from 5/- upwards.

PALMS, Etc.

What looks grander than a well-grown Palm for the lawn, drive or avenue? They impart a fine tropical effect. Those marked thus (*) are the most suitable for outdoor planting, especially the Phoenix and Washingtonia. A nicely-shaped, healthy Palm also looks well in the drawing-room, hall, or for table decoration.

Postage or Freight extra.

***CARYOTA Urens** (Maiden Hair Palm).—Height, 20ft. 5/-.

***CHAMAEROPS Excelsa.**—Height, 20ft.; from 2/6.

***Humilis.**—Height, 20ft.; from 2/-.

***CORYPHA Australis** (Cabbage Palm).—Height, 100ft.; from 2/6.

***COCOS Plumosus.**—Height, 40ft. 2/6.

Weddelliana.—Height, 6ft. 3/6.

***CYCAS Revoluta.**—Height, 8ft. 5/-.

***DIPTOTHEMIUM maritimum** (Wine Palm).—Height, 20ft.; from 2/6.

KENTIA Belmoreana.—Height, 15ft.; from 1/6.

***Canterburyana.**—Height, 10ft.; from 2/-.

***Fosteriana.**—Height, 15ft.; from 1/6.

***LATANIA Borbonica.**—Height, 15ft. 2/6.

PHOENIX Canariensis.—Height, 12ft.; from 2/6.

***Dactylifera** (Date).—Height, 20ft.; from 2/6.

***Reclinata.**—Height, 12ft.; from 2/6.

***Tenuis.**—Height, 10ft.; from 2/6.

***Sylvestris.**—Height, 12ft.; from 2/6.

***RHAPIS Flabelliformis.**—Height, 8ft. 5/-.

***SABAL Blackburniana.**—Height, 15ft. 2/6.

***SEAFORTHIA elegans** (Bangalow).—Height, 100ft. 2/6.

***WASHINGTONIA Robusta.**—Height, 30ft.; from 2/6.

CAMELIAS.

Are the most beautiful of all the Winter flowering shrubs we have. The best site for planting is an Eastern aspect, shaded if possible from the afternoon sun. Autumn is the best time for planting, but may be put out any time, with a little extra care and attention. 3/- each, except where otherwise priced. Postage or Freight extra.

ALBA PLENA.—Double white, fine. 4/-.
ARCHDUCHESS AUGUSTA.—Red, white stripes.
AUGUSTA superba.—Soft pink, finely cupped.
BONOMIANA.—White, carnation-tipped.
CANDIDISSIMA.—White, fine form.
CHANDLERI.—Carnation striped.

C. M. HOVEY.—Bright crimson, splendid variety.
DRYADE.—Rose, fine form.
FIMBRIATA alba.—Splendid white, fringed. 4/-.
HARRIETT BEECHER SHEATHER.—Rosy salmon, perfect shape; a splendid flower.
HELLENOR.—Large, carnation-striped.
ISABELLA.—Pure white, late bloomer.

LAVINIA MAGGI.—White, blotched crimson.
PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM.—Superb rich rose.
VENUS DE MEDICIS.—Crimson veined rose.
VIRGINIA FRANCO.—Rose, white margin.

FUCHSIAS.

The Fuchsia deservedly enjoys a very high reputation. It cannot be misplaced. In the open garden, the conservatory, bush, and greenhouse, verandah, or in the window, it is alike at home. Varieties marked (D) are Double; (S) Single. 1/6 each; 16/- per doz.

AURORA superba (S).—Tube and sepals rich salmon, corolla orange-scarlet; fine habit, free bloomer.
AVALANCHE (D).—Tube and sepals crimson, purple corolla.
BALLET GIRL.—Large double-white.
BEACON (S).—Tube and sepals crimson, purple corolla.
BEAUTY OF EXETER (S).—A mixture of light and crimson.
BLACK PRINCE (S).—Tube and sepals bright waxy carmine colour, sepals large and broad.
COLOSSUS.—Single dark blue corolla, crimson petals.
COUNTESS OF HOPETOUN (D).—Very large corolla, pure white, dark red sepals; extra fine.
DE CHERVILLE (D).—Large double rose corolla, sepals dark red and well reflexed.
DOLLAR PRINCESS.—Double corolla, dark blue.
DR. DOLLINGER (D).—Large double purple; an old favourite.
DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH (D).—Largest double white.
EARL OF BEACONSFIELD (S).—Sepals bright rosy carmine, corolla deep carmine, very long tube.
EDMOND ABOUT (D).—White corolla, striped rose, reflexed vermilion sepals.

FLORA (D).—Rosy crimson, sepals reflexed, purple corolla, flaked with rosy carmine.
GENERAL ROBERTS (S).—Drooping habit, sepals rose, deepening into corolla of shaded crimson.
GUMMA.—Crimson petals, purple corolla, double.
JUBILEE (D).—Very double, light blue.
LIMA.—Dark purple, bordered lilac, double.
MADAM JULES CHUTAIN.—Double snow white corolla.
MARY (S).—Rich crimson flower.
MOLESWORTH (D).—Tube and sepals bright carmine, large and full, pure white corolla.
MRS. MARSHALL (S).—Tube and sepals white, corolla pink.
PHENOMENAL (D).—Short tube and reflexed sepals, rich reddish-crimson, enormous corolla, azure-violet, flaked with red; one of the largest double Fuchsias.
ROSE OF CASTILLE (S).—White sepals, violet corolla.
R. U. NICHOLLS.—Single, rich crimson, extra large.
STORM KING.—Double, corolla rosy pink.
SUNRAY (S).—The leaves are rich bright crimson, white and bronzy green; a beautiful variegated plant.
VICEROY OF CANADA (D).—Large purple corolla, crimson sepals.
VICTOR HUGO.—Large double purple, marbled red.
WHITE GIANT (D).—Extra large, white.
WHITE JUBILEE.—Enormous double white.

GERANIUMS ZONALE (Pelargoniums).

These beautiful hardy Plants have now been so improved they are sure to come to the front amongst flower growers once more. 1/6 each; 16/- per dozen.

ACQUISITION.—Pure white, good habit; double.
ALBION.—Single white, large.
AMI HENRIOT.—Double bright rose.
CALIFORNIA.—Large flowers of bright orange.
CAPT. FLAYELLE.—Reddish-crimson flowers; double.
COUNTESS OF DUDLEY.—Single, red, large white eye.
DON QUIXOTE.—Crimson, white eye; double.
DOUBLE JACOBY.—Double crimson maroon.
DR. DESPRIS.—Double deep crimson.
DUKE OF YORK.—Crimson, shaded with rosy-purple; single.
EMOTION.—Double scarlet ground, mottled white.
ESPERANCE.—White, mottled and striped scarlet; double.
ETHERMANTHE.—Double, orange-scarlet.
FRALCHEUR.—Double white, margined pink.
HENRY COMPTON.—Single deep pink.
JAMES KELWAY.—Brilliant vivid scarlet; single.

JEAN VIAND.—Double soft pink.
KING OF DENMARK.—Salmon-pink; double.
KITTY.—Cherry-red, with white eye, paler blotch in upper petal; single.
LADY FRANCIS RUSSELL.—Single rose, white eye; large.
MADAME CARNOT.—Pure white flowers; double.
MADAME LANDRY.—Deep salmon; double.
MENELIK.—Magenta pink, one-third the bloom pure white.
MISS G. ASHWORTH.—Pure white; double.
MRS. KELLER.—Rose, with large white eye; dwarf.
PINK RASPAIL.—Rosy-pink.
PRINCESS ALEX.—Single, pale rose.
PRINCESS OF WALES.—Single, cherry red.
SAYERS PICOTEE.—Single, white ground, shading to lilac.
SAYERS PICATEE.—Single, white ground, shading to lilac.
SIR THOS. HANBURY.—Single, deep magenta.
SNOWSTORM.—Single, pure white.
SOLDIERS' TUNIC.—Single, intense scarlet.
WINSTON CHURCHILL.—Magenta, pink, large white centre; single.

IVY-LEAVED GERANIUMS (Pelargoniums).

Nothing can exceed the brilliancy of this beautiful class; they produce blooms in profusion, and can be trained at will, and convert an unsightly object into a thing of beauty. 1/6 each; 16/- per dozen.
ABEL CARRIERE.—Soft magenta, feathered maroon, extra.
BEAUTY OF JERSEY.—Vermilion; semi-double.
ETICELANT.—A fine large flower of a bright growing scarlet colour; free flowering.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.—Bright amaranth.

JOAN OF ARC.—White, shaded with lavender; exquisite.
JOSEPH WARREN.—Large rosy-purple.
LA CORINTHIENE.—Delicate pink, large truss.
LA ROSIERE.—Satiny rose, lighter margin; perfect.
MRS. HAWLEY.—Lovely pink shade.
MRS. J. G. DAY.—Intense shade of crimson rose.
SOUVENIR DE CHARLES TURNER.—Rich rosy-cerise.
VICAR OF SHIRLEY.—Crimson, spotted purple.

Bronze, Tricolor, Gold and Silver, Geraniums (Pelargoniums).

Useful for Borders, etc., in a sheltered sunny situation. Choice Selections, 1/6 each, or post paid.

PELARGONIUMS.

Pelargoniums are of easy culture in our climate, either in pots or in the open border. No garden, however small, can fairly dispense with these old favourites. A choice selection of named varieties. Show and regal Pelargoniums, 2/- each. Postage or Freight extra.

VIOLETS.

It will be freely admitted that this flower is a general favourite. The varieties introduced during the past few years have proved exceptionally fine, both in flower and productiveness. They like a cool and moist situation, and should be mulched during summer. Add 3d. per dozen extra for postage.

ADMIRAL AVELLAN.—Rich purplish crimson flowers, single, and borne on long stems. 4d. each; 3/- per doz.
CALIFORNIA.—Rich deep blue flower, large and produced very freely. 4d. each; 3/- per doz.
COUNT BRAZZA (Syn. Swanley White).—Pure double white. 6d. each; 5/- per doz.
CYCLOPS.—Dark blue flowers, which have fine small petals in the centre; lilaceous white and veined, forming a spot; sweet scented, and novel. 6d. each; 5/- per doz.
JOHN RADDENBURY.—Single, colour pale blue; a very strong-growing violet, and very hardy; the flowers are produced on long foot-stalks. 4d. each; 3/- per doz.

LUXONNE.—Violet blue, very large blooms. 4d. each; 3/- per doz.
LA FRANCE.—Single, blue metallic lustre, large flower. 9d. each; 7/6 per doz.
MADAME MILLET.—Double purple, strongly perfumed. 6d. each; 5/- per doz.
MARIE LOUISE.—Large double blue flowers. 6d. each; 5/- per doz.
NEAPOLITAN.—Double flowers of delicate mauve colour. 6d. each; 5/- per doz.
PRINCESS OF WALES.—A vigorous-growing and free-flowering variety, producing extra large single flowers of a true violet blue; very fragrant. 4d. each; 3/- per doz.
THE CZAR.—Single, dark blue; sweet scented. 3/- per doz.
WHITE CZAR.—Single, pure white. 3/- per doz.

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